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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Labor Is Against War

Britain Sees Socialism Loom

Secretary Wallace Does a Book

France Finds Poland Grown Big

Harvard Rebuffs Hanfstaengl

China Begs U. S. to Halt Silver

BOTH Britain and the United States see workers' conventions take active stands on world affairs. The British Labor Conference at Southport, Eng., finds that its members defeat by 2,118,000 to 149,000 a proposal favoring confiscating of capital property in a socialization of industry program. The American Federation of Labor in session at San Francisco backs up President William Green in declaring the purpose and spirit of workers throughout the world is to move solidly to prevent what seems to be an approaching war. British and Canadian fraternal delegates agree with Green that the friendly relationship between labor organizations in the three countries is a forward step in international amity. All back a common sentiment—"We cannot allow a lust for power to march masses of men onto the battlefield to be destroyed."

¶ Britain believes that if the Labor Party returns to power at the general election, which is possible, the economic system will be changed. Hence its great interest in the Southport convention which, in spite of the workers' vote against outright seizure of capital property, favors a Socialist program of government ownership of industry, banking and transportation. Meanwhile, the Conservative Party convention at Bristol calls for faster steps in national defense, points to strife and riots in other countries, praises peace and a balanced budget at home—It calls on the country to defeat Socialism and retain the national ministry as a constructive force.

¶ Washington opens expectantly "New Frontiers," by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and philosopher of the Administration. The book, in a way an offset to former President Hoover's recent "The Challenge to Liberty," charts the thinking behind the New Deal. It looks to a brighter tomorrow. "But the vessels needed to get us there must be built of mind-stuff, and they will not be seaworthy until by common consent we agree that they are safe." What Wallace seeks is "economic democracy" to match the political democracy already reached. The physical links are complete, he says; the spiritual frontiers are now to be conquered. Coöperation is the needed keynote—With that he sees the United States entering its new state of heart and mind.

¶ France pushes its plan for an eastern Locarno pact and Europe sees an interesting situation develop. The replies of both Poland and Germany to Foreign Minister Barthou's proposals contained reservations that would nullify the pact. Barthou now undertakes to crowd Poland, which in the past has required its favors, into renouncing German friendship and aligning with France. But Poland, feeling itself now a great power, wanting friendship with both France and Germany, asks a sensible question—Why can't Poland mediate to make peace between Paris and Berlin?

¶ Harvard University refuses pointedly the German traveling scholarship tendered by its graduate, Dr. Ernst F. S. Hanfstaengl of Germany. Dr. James B. Conant, president, writes the German foreign relations press agent of the university's unwillingness to accept a gift "from one so closely associated with the leadership of a political party which has inflicted damage on the universities of the world through measures striking at their fundamental principles." Dr. Hanfstaengl attended the June Commencement—He was satisfied with the hospitality extended.

¶ Roumania pushes through a difficult reorganization of its Government. With Premier Tatarescu heading an almost unchanged new Cabinet, the late overthrow seems mainly King Carol's desire to get rid of Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu. But loud protest from France may force Titulescu into office again. Public meetings in Bucharest are banned, the press is put under censorship, foreign papers are prohibited. The Government smothers all home outbursts—This is what happens in dictatorships where the people have surrendered their precious right to think.

¶ China watches eagerly the consideration going on in Washington of its protest that America's buying of silver is causing China severe damage. A finance ministry spokesman at Shanghai points out that one-half the National Government's income is from customs revenues and that every increase in the price of silver reduces these revenues which are based on a gold unit. The slump has been heavy. Will the U. S. Treasury Department find itself guilty and relent? China wonders—In such a case, to what extent is one nation a weaker brother nation's keeper?

Era of Spiritual Brotherhood In Social Progress Envisaged By Wallace in 'New Frontiers'

Seeks Economic Democracy 'of Heart and Mind' in Coöperative Ideal

Farm Philosopher

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The philosopher of the Administration—and also its dirt farmer—Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, whom you may see any morning at about 8 o'clock on his long walk from home to office, today publishes a chart to the thinking that lies behind much of what the New Deal is attempting.

It is "New Frontiers," and it is being circulated by the Book-of-the-Month Club, along with Mr. Herbert Hoover's book, "The Challenge to Liberty." They are fit companion pieces, but two books could hardly be more dissimilar. Mr. Hoover's book was reviewed and summarized last week.

Mr. Wallace looks beyond the last physical frontier which American historians have seen for a generation, and sees "not a new continent, but a new state of heart and mind."

Not Found on the Map

"We can have our new world," he writes, "if we have it in us and if we are willing to pay the price. This new world I am talking about cannot be found on the maps. The new frontiersman need not cross the ocean. Some people call it a state of mind. To enter it calls for an adventurous spirit, clean hearts, and staying power.

"All of us, even the old folks who believe that they can make big profits again in the good old-fashioned way long for this land of tomorrow. Nobody really likes things as they are. But it will take more than vague good will and reminiscent hopes to get us something better. The vessels we need now must be sturdily built of mind-stuff, and they will not be seaworthy until by common consent we agree that they are safe. I have been out on several exploring expeditions aboard

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Italo-German Guarantee For Austria Looms

Joint Declaration Held Under Consideration by Two Powers

Big Loan Under Way?

Berlin Said to Be Protesting Drift Toward Paris and Offering Concessions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 4—A plan for a joint declaration by Germany and Italy guaranteeing Austrian independence for a limited period is under consideration here, the Monitor understands.

The plan is regarded in diplomatic circles as the German counterblast to M. Louis Barthou's attempt to negotiate a Franco-Italian-Yugoslav rapprochement. Evidently if this came about Germany would be effectively isolated. Therefore it is recognized that Germany must offer concessions to Italy with a view to restoring the cordial relations which existed at the outset of the National Socialist régime.

Difficulties

It is admitted that serious difficulties stand in the way.

Austria, after all, is predominantly German. Ultimately this fact must bring Austria to close understanding—if nothing more—with the Reich, the German Government argues. Consequently Chancellor Adolf Hitler can only offer a temporary arrangement on the lines of the present status quo, lest the normal drift toward a closer association be imperilled.

Premier Benito Mussolini, on the other hand, knowing that both racial and business ties bind Austria to Germany rather than to Italy is expected to want important concessions from Germany in return for surrendering its present hold over Austria.

Economic Concessions

Germany, the Monitor understands, is perfectly prepared to give Italy definite concessions in the economic field. The Government is undoubtedly perturbed at the possibility of Italy's obtaining a large loan, estimated at 3,000,000,000 lire on the Paris market, in return for a political rapprochement. Germany's own financial position prevents it making direct credits, but it would be willing to offer special custom duties, concessions and favorable compensation agreements.

It is noted in this connection that the Italian negotiators have already obtained specially advantageous terms, enabling them to pay Italian holders of the Dawes-Young loan coupons at the rate of 100 per cent, as was announced out of Milan yesterday.

Recent Improvements

Meanwhile Germany claims to have already done much to ease its relations with Austria. It has withdrawn Herr Theodor Habicht as inspector of the Austrian National Socialists. It has removed the Austrian National Socialist Legion from the vicinity of the Austrian frontier. It has claimed that all National Socialist activity now carried on in Austria is really the work of Austrians themselves without either aid or prompting from Germany.

In fact, in the German view, Austrian independence is in far greater danger today from Italy than from Germany.

They View Crime Prevention With Expert Vision

Left: Underwood. Right: McCullagh

George E. Q. Johnson
Former United States Attorney at Chicago

Dr. Miriam Van Waters
Superintendent Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Mass.

August Vollmer
Professor, Police Administration, University of California

Wide Reform Urged in Fighting Crime

Authorities in Various Fields of Criminology and Allied Subjects Are Fundamentally Unanimous in Their Opinion That 'Preventing the Causes of Crime' Calls for an Entirely Changed Approach

See Immediate Need of Finding New Ways to Destroy the Roots

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The second of 18 articles follows.*

To prevent causes of crime, sweeping economic measures are proposed, with political reforms and a wide range of social activities, in replies by leaders throughout the United States to the following question asked by The Christian Science Monitor:

"What, in your opinion and experience, are effective contemporary means, and possible new ways, to prevent the development of criminal motives as well as acts, especially among young people?"

Criminologists, governmental officials, social workers, educators and others disclose a remarkable unanimity on fundamentals in their replies. Many of them break away from traditional approaches to the crime problem as something to be accepted while society seeks to protect itself against highly organized crime through punitive and reformative agencies. The fresh approach is to support those agencies so long as they are needed, but to do more by finding new ways to destroy the origins of crime itself.

In order to present a rapid cross-section of this authoritative opinion, a few of these specially prepared statements are presented. They will serve to set the stage for later and more detailed discussions in articles dealing exclusively with government, the home, school, courts and bar, the church and other activities as related to preventing the causes of crime.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters

Superintendent, Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Mass., and Consultant, Harvard Law School Crime Survey

The problem of preventing the causes of crime reaches into every department of our economic and social system. The criminal is motivated by many of the same standards that have been glorified as denoting success, namely:

1. That money comes first.
2. That comfort, style and clothes are worth moral sacrifices.
3. In a word, that what you have counts, not what you are.

From these basic urges of a materialistic outlook on life arise cheating, evasion of responsibility, selfishness and greed of all kinds. These are the fundamental causes of crime against which unceasing warfare must be waged.

At least half of all juvenile delinquents are of the casual, social disorder type, and should never be sent to a juvenile court.

This proportion is conservative, since here at Sherborn Reformatory for Women about 80 per cent have been committed for offenses that could have been prevented by private effort. Only 2 per cent fall in the class of professional criminals, convicted of arson, robbery, murder and similar charges.

Casual offenders do not require the elaborate procedure of police, courts, prisons and so on. When they are subjected to this procedure they usually sink deeper into crime.

The chief mistake in dealing with wayward youth is the perfunctory treatment to which they are subjected. Truancy is usually the first step. A boy starts out to pick up golf balls, or stays away from school because he dislikes the teacher.

At this point the family too often assumes that the attendance officer will correct the child. His threats, repeated by the family, fail to get at the root of the truancy. Instead, they frighten the child or increase his dislike of restraints. He runs with a gang of other boys and the mischief is begun.

Then comes the first arrest, and the boy is hauled into the police station. This step is the turning point for many a boy, yet it is the most casual of all our law enforcement procedures.

Some children are frightened; others, hurt; and the largest proportion, thrilled. This is what they have read in the tabloid newspapers and magazines; heard on the radio, and seen in the movies. It is adventure. The detectives or police who question them are steeped in the language and thought of the underworld, as the angler is with the craftiness of a trout. So the trail goes, to prison, or to a career of crime.

Reformatories try to build up abilities and desires for honest work and living. They succeed with many of the casual offenders, but with almost none of the professionals. The best we can offer is the prospect of finding a job at a few dollars a week, living alone and being visited periodically by a parole officer with old-fashioned ideas. Against this the underworld offers snappy cars, luxurious apartments and fast company.

Only a small proportion of those who become stamped as criminals ever win the uphill struggle of returning to honest living. The family or neighborhood which neglects to provide for, protect and discipline wayward boys and girls in a way that will keep them from developing into criminals, is missing its own opportunity to save itself and the community from the expense and degradation of crime.

August Vollmer

Professor of Police Administration, University of California

There is no single cause of crime, and there can be no single remedy. What we need is equipment for locating and curing the causes. There are laboratories in every university of the country studying animals, but there is none devoted solely to studying the criminal, or any laboratory that can tell us with scholastic accuracy what to do to assist in the reduction of crime. Criminological laboratories should be widely established, and their work should go on indefinitely.

We need to professionalize and socialize our entire administration of justice. A professionalized police department would look for causes rather than work only from the old motive of punitive justice.

Men professionally trained in police service would be concerned always with finding out why a crime was committed, who committed it and why he had departed from the paths of rectitude. Moreover, he would speak a common language that all the workers in the field would understand, including all the social groups: the churches, the schools and all the agencies that are concerned with child life.

With such a professionally trained group, a community program could be initiated which would have for its purpose a search for the causes of crime and at the same time provide forces to work for their remedy.

The records of our country show that crime is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent a year. There is no certainty that these statistics are sound, but even if we assume that crime remains steady, it means that there are over 500,000 children in school today who in 10 years will be the country's jailbirds. That sort of problem can't be solved by the "big-stick" policeman. There will probably always be need for men to handle violent offenders, but there are 1000 reasons why a man should have intelligence and professional training even in this work.

It is declared by a number of men who have made studies of this subject that all of the hardened criminals were at one time problem children, and that had these children been handled intelligently they need not have become habitual offenders. Such unfortunates can be saved from crime, even though, in some instances, it may be necessary to remove a child from an unfit home and place him in a new environment in order to remold his character. It is possible that some children might fail to respond, but certain it is that a great reduction in crime can be effected by the intelligent handling of problem children.

It is difficult for me to believe that the difference in the rates of crime in England and Wales, and in the United States, cannot be accounted for by the difference in people's attitude toward crime in these countries. In America, therefore, the crime prevention program demands intensive educational work such as now is being done by The Christian Science Monitor in altering the present attitude of the people toward crime.

Miss Grace Abbott

Former Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor

The causes of crime are found in very fundamental community conditions. Three major causes of equal importance in my judgment are these:

Inadequate wages.

Insecurity of family life.

Bad housing.

Conditions which make children unhappy result in their defiance of the traditions which hold society together, and this means delinquency.

A large percentage of children even in normal times are living on the margin of destitution. Thousands of families are living in homes which do not meet the minimum standards of decency and comfort. Further, great numbers of these homes are in neighborhoods which are not adequately policed and which lack other essential services.

It takes extraordinary character to rise above such situations. Most of us don't have the ability to win over such odds.

A little is being done, but vastly more could be done, to change these conditions. We need unemployment insurance and other measures to give families a sense of security. The problem of housing the workers in the lowest income group has never been really attacked. Public housing is the only way good homes can be provided for great numbers of families.

Much more could be done to bring about an understanding of the child by parents, teachers and others who have authority over them.

At present we see home, school and street in many cases making delinquents. More recreational facilities

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U.S. and British Oppose Japan's Naval Demands

Object to Lumping of Tonnage in Any One of Two Categories

Compromise Talked

Full Conference in 1935 Could Be Avoided by London Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Lines along which the American Navy Department believes the naval limitation conversations opening in London about Oct. 20 may be brought to a success, and perhaps obviate the necessity for a full-dress conference in 1935, became known today.

News of these plans synchronize with President Roosevelt's long conferences yesterday with delegates to the London conversations, and his announcement that his representatives will be Mr. Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, and Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations.

The two delegates will sail for London on Oct. 10. Addition of Admiral Standley to the delegation raises it to the highest rank that any American naval delegation has had since the London conference in 1930. It is a plain indication that the United States would like to achieve results this fall, instead of waiting for the long-anticipated 1935 conference.

Conferences Raise Problems

It is keenly felt in Administration circles that big conferences raised as many problems as they solve—possibly the World Economic Conference at London forced this conclusion home to President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

But, even more important than their hitherto undisclosed ambition to reach a firm naval agreement in the London conversations, rather than at a big conference, are the methods of approach which the Navy Department experts are studying.

They recognize that the conference's principal problem will be Japan's demand for an improved naval position. But Japan is not demanding parity, as far as any official or semi-official information goes. Tokyo asks instead for a "global" method of limitation, rather than limitation rigidly by categories. This method would permit Japanese naval forces to be concentrated in the type of ships most valued by their strategists. Not only parity, but even actual superiority, could be achieved in certain arms—like the submarine—upon which Japan has always set special store.

Element of Uncertainty

Now, American—and, it is believed, British—naval authorities believe that a 100 per cent global method of limitation is scarcely limitation at all. So much flexibility permits building of almost any type of fleet, and nullifies the element of certainty or advance assurance which is the chief purpose of naval limitation to the admiralties.

If a power could use, say 100,000 tons, to build any sort of craft at all, fear and uncertainty would prey upon its neighbors, it is said, whereas if the 100,000 tons are distributed rigidly between four or five categories of ships, there is a good deal of certainty.

Therefore, presumably the English-speaking authorities are not prepared to agree to demands for full "global" method of limitation if Japan asks it. Instead, however—and this is the compromise which they think may hold the key to success—they are prepared to permit a proportion of transfer between categories.

Transfer Between Categories

The method of transfer has already worked very well in the London naval treaty, which to avoid cutting down the smaller categories permits a transfer of 10 per cent between the small cruiser and destroyer categories.

It is suggested in responsible circles here that to satisfy Japan the powers be permitted to transfer, say 10 per cent, between any of the five or six established categories of capital ships, aircraft carriers, big-gun cruisers, small-gun cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Under this plan, Japan could take 10 per cent from any source it chose, and add it to submarines, or to aircraft carriers, which Tokyo regards as a vital arm in Pacific Ocean warfare. Whether this compromise will satisfy Japan remains to

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Cardinals Lead In Second Game

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (AP)—Pitching magnificently, the veteran left-hander Bill Hallahan, led the St. Louis Cardinals to a 2-to-1 lead over "Schoolboy" Rowe and the Detroit Tigers in the first five innings of the second game of the world series today.

World Series—Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries — Hallahan and Delancey; Rowe and Cochrane. Umpires—Klem, National League, at the plate; Geisel, American League, at first base; Reardon, National League, at second base; Owens, American League, at third base.

Radio to Carry Aid to Parents On Child Issues

National Parent Teacher Group Sponsors New Series of Talks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is the host in a new radio series of weekly study programs which began today with an address by its national president, Mrs. Benjamin F. Langworthy of Chicago, and which will present notable educators, sociologists and others who are concerned with making the world better for children, and so removing many of the causes of crime.

The National Broadcasting Company and the University of Chicago are coöperating in the series, held each Thursday at 4 o'clock.

It is not just a listening program that the National Congress has launched, it hopes. It expects the talks to be a prelude to action. With 1,500,000 members enrolled in local associations, a powerful force exists for following up constructive ideas put forth by the speakers, it is declared by Mrs. John S. Fox of Chicago, an associate committee chairman of the National Congress who is directing the radio forum.

"The purpose of the broadcasts," said Mrs. Fox, "is to offer assistance to parents in the solution of many problems confronting them in these uncertain times. We are presenting these talks by experts in various lines, not with the idea that they can solve all of our problems, but in order that their knowledge, of nation-wide scope, may furnish a background for intelligent discussion among parents.

"These parents know conditions in their communities and can help put into action plans developed in the radio talks and in the discussions of local groups."

The National Congress is prepared to supply materials to local groups which are asked to hold regular meetings to hear the Thursday programs. Pamphlets with summaries of the talks and pictures of the speakers are supplied to bands of 10 listeners for a small quarterly fee, upon application to national headquarters of the Congress at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Things Present

Trying cases out of court is a practice too freely indulged in by newspapers. Public opinion is congealed against a suspected criminal to such an extent that if innocent, he must establish his innocence beyond the shadow of a doubt, despite the rule of law which requires the state to prove him guilty. Mr. Perrin has much to say on this subject in his "North . . South . . East . . West" today. Editorial Page.

Up-to-date news for the stamp collector will be found in "The Stamp Corner" on the Young Folks' Page.

A poet tells us in verse what we have thought in prose about the spider, on the Home Forum Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The Prevention of the Cause of Crime series is continued tomorrow with a detailed statement of what the New Deal has done to eradicate crime.

Friday brings also the Women's Activities Page and an attractive layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Soviet Grants Trade Credits In Middle Asia

Machinery for Turkey Takes Precedence Over Home Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Sixty Soviet machine factories are delivering on schedule the machinery to equip two large textile "combinats" in Turkey. The Soviet Government has undertaken to deliver to Turkey before the end of this year 33,000 weaving spindles 1000 automatic looms and machinery for a dye works and a power station in Anatolia.

An even larger amount of machinery is scheduled for delivery to Turkey in 1935, in return for long-term credits totaling $8,000,000 made last year for Turkish purchases in the Soviet Union. The Soviet official press suggests that additional credits will be forthcoming if Turkey desires them for construction of power plants, steel mills and rolled metal mills. Negotiations also have been started for similar credits to Persia.

Strengthening Ties

At this time when the Soviet Government can make good use in its own country of all the industrial machinery it can make, and would like to obtain long-term credits in the United States and elsewhere

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Praises for the HOLC Are Sung

Harvard Sends a 'Nay' to Nazi Education Weeps at Torn Books

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Home Owners

Tided Over

About a year ago thousands of Massachusetts home owners of restricted incomes barely held on to their mortgages. Many were losing their grasp daily. Many more would have but banks didn't know what to do with the property when they got it, decided to let the owners stick it out a bit longer. Then came the Home Owners Loan Corporation, designed to work through the banks to aid home owners. Nearly $57,000,000 of funds was rushed from Washington into the Massachusetts situation.

The tide changed. Applied at the weakest point these loans started to filter out through the many fingers of the mortgage banking organizations. The glut of distressed properties was removed and prices steadied. Banks became more liquid Building and loan associations were freed from the weight of fear which nearly had reached panic proportions.

Today the Massachusetts Home Owners Land Corporation announced that its work as an advance guard of recovery is largely complete, that real estate disintegration has been reversed and the foundation laid for upward expansion. A definite recovery step had completed its task, had achieved its objective.

Many policemen, street repairmen, school teachers and clerks could thank the HOLC for their pay checks. Some $3,700,000 in cash for unpaid taxes had gone directly from the corporation into sagging treasuries of cities and towns throughout the State. Also small armies of appraisers and lawyers, record clerks, architects and contractors were tided over the lowest point in the history of the building business.

Harvard

Rebuff to Hanfstaengl

Harvard Yard today teemed with excitement. Calm, youthful President Conant had made an international incident, had rebuked the Hitler Government.

Channel for the rebuke was much-publicized graduate Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl, class of '09, Nazi foreign relation press agent, close friend of Adolf Hitler.

When Dr. Hanfstaengl first announced his possible return to Harvard last spring to take part in 25th reunion of his class, opposition flared in anti-Hitler circles. Shortly came a letter to President Conant. Excerpts: "Unfortunately there is still some doubt whether I can attend the . . . anniversary of my class."

Then came an offer of $1000 for a one-year's scholarship for an outstanding Harvard student to study in Germany. It was taken under advisement.

Suddenly, as the last boat that could leave Germany and reach America in time was about to sail, Dr. Hanfstaengl rushed aboard. Arriving in America, he reached Harvard, found himself swept along with the gala spirit of reunion days. News hawks trailed him continually.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Trade Comes to White House

NRA to Hold Middle Course

Moley Spreads Calm at Dinners

Richberg Puts Emphasis on Fair Competition in Place of Control—President to Address Bankers —Dillinger Reward Divided

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Business is increasingly in the White House easy chair these days, if not yet altogether in Easy Street. Signs that President Roosevelt is admitting more and more business men to his confidence multiply.

Daily, his calling list includes several of them, brought to Washington primarily to discuss his industrial peace plan. And the accounts of a series of dinners Prof. Raymond Moley has been attending in New York with outstanding industrial and financial leaders constitute one more link between the Administration and its chief critics.

* * *

Business in the White House: Today's callers included Mr. Francis M. Law, president of the American Bankers Association, and earlier in the day Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, California sugar magnate and public figure.

As an outcome of this talk it was announced that President Roosevelt will address the American Bankers Association at their annual meeting here on Oct. 24. This occasion is expected to furnish opportunity for a notable approach to the more cautious viewpoint of the financial community.

After his talk with the President, Mr. Law said that he felt bankers and the Administration to be in harmony on most fundamental policies.

"He hasn't got it in for the bankers and the bankers haven't got it in for him," Law said. "I think that's a mistaken idea on both sides."

Mr. Law said he told the President that "one thing is certain, and that is that the banks 'by and large' are in good, scund condition."

* * *

Richberg Speaks: The future policy of NRA will be to hold to a middle course between labor and capital and to foster not price fixing but fair competition, Mr. Donald R. Richberg, director of the Industrial Emergency Committee, told members and guests of the National Press Club at a luncheon today.

In his first public discussion of the situation since the NRA reorganization, this chief liaison officer for President Roosevelt indicated that there will be little change of fundamental policy in the NRA but an emphasis on smoother coöperation with other divisions of the Government and upon some policies not hitherto clearly defined.

Among these, he spoke particularly of the recent majority rule decision by the National Labor Relations Board in the Houde Company case, defended the decision, denied that it conflicted with an earlier interpretation of the Recovery Act by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and himself, likened the ruling to the election of Representatives to Congress and asserted that empowering the majority representative to speak for all is the only practicable procedure. He emphasized, though, that no fixed unit of representation is specified, whether by plants, crafts or industries—this or the choice of individual bargaining being left to the workers.

Price-fixing and production control, either through trade associations or by government boards, were scored as "an iridescent dream," and a tendency toward "guild Socialism." Mr. Richberg said, "Business men are realizing that they had better get back to the old competitive system." The NRA would endeavor to make a clear distinction between methods of preserving fair competition and methods for eliminating any competition.

* * *

Professor Moley Dines: Professor Moley's dinners in New York attracted great interest here. Three have been held and a fourth is scheduled for tonight. Some 50 guests have been present each time, including many outstanding leaders of the caliber of Mr. Charles M. Schwab. Arrangements have been in the hands of Mr. A. S. Freed, president of the Paramount Taxicab Company.

The dinners have given Professor Moley—who is still the President's chief confidant and advisor—the opportunity to exchange ideas with business chieftains. He has doubtless gathered their criticisms of the Administration and left with them a clearer picture of the President's exact intentions. A good deal of misunderstanding, it is felt by New Dealers here, could be cleared up by this method perhaps more advantageously than by public statements from the President.

A good deal more kinship of view between these leaders and the Administration seems to be in the air. Professor Moley's reports are said to have indicated that business understands the Administration better, and, indeed, in New York this morning he is quoted as saying, "I believe that the more fair and progressive men understand the New Deal, the more vigorous will be their support of it."

Since Sunday night's speech, without any specific commitment being made, an ample measure of conciliation and assurance has been in the air. The situation is new, although President Roosevelt's manifest desire to keep the support of both sides in the great national cleavage has been apparent often. Whether these developments indicate a swing toward a more cautious path for the Administration, or whether it is simply another maneuver to avoid intense criticism, is the question which Washington eagerly wished answered.

* * *

To the Country: President Roosevelt's annual pilgrimage to Warm Springs in late November will include this year a visit to Andrew Jackson's home at Nashville, the Hermitage. This was proudly announced by Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.), Tennessee. On the same trip the President will probably inspect Norris Dam, the town of Norris, and much of the rapid progress in regional planning which the TVA is making

* * *

Aviation Invites Regulation: Somewhat of the style of man-bites-dog news, Mr. Ernest R. Breech, president of North American Aviation, Inc., today recommended governmental regulation of the air transport industry. He urged the appointment of a permanent commission to fix rates for mail, passenger and freight traffic, and to determine primary air routes. He said the Government should pay all air mail operators under the same formula, and discontinue the practice of charging different rates over various routes.

* * *

Ship Subsidy Aftermath: American steamship companies still owe the Government $111,366,757 on old Shipping Board loans, granted under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover Administrations, the Post Office Department was told this morning, as it opened hearings on the whole ship subsidy question. Mr. James Peacock, director of the Shipping Board Bureau of the Commerce Department testified that up to June 30, 1934, private companies had repaid $23,817,695 on loans.

The balance sheet of the old Shipping Board reveals loans aggregating $107,593,957 for construction of 31 ships, on which only $12,064,983 has been repaid. Reconditioning loans came to $9,745,181, of which $1,097,994 has come back. Mail contractors, who have received $119,257,756 in loans, have returned $10,654,718. Had these loans been on a poundage basis instead of an outright subsidy proposal the Government might have saved $103,722,247, it was testified by Mr. John E. Lamiell, director of the International Postal Service.

* * *

Dillinger Rewards: The $5000 reward offered for information leading to the capture of John Dillinger will be divided between two East Chicago, Ind., police officers, under authorization made by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General.

The officers are Capt. Timothy A. O'Neil, and Sergt. Martin Zarkovich. The $10,000 reward offered for the capture of the gangster remains in the Department of Justice's fund because the federal agents did that work themselves and their rewards were in the form of promotions and pay raises.

Of the $20,000 that will remain in the fund, set aside by Congress at its last session, $7500 more is committed for rewards to persons capturing leading to the capture of "Baby Face" Nelson.

Plans for further efforts to wipe out racketeering in the Chicago area were laid yesterday at the Department of Justice when Mr. Thomas J. Courtney, state's attorney of Cook County, conferred with the Attorney-General. "Plans were considered for closer coöperation between the Department of Justice and the office of the state's attorney to bring about the elimination of the gangsters and racketeers who have been preying upon labor and industry in Cook County," an official announcement stated.

* * *

Detective Technique: The Department of Justice learned about and solved a kidnaping plot in West Virginia before the newspapers knew anything about it. The Attorney-General made public the details of a kidnaping that was to have taken place last night had not federal agents interfered.

The victim was to have been Miss Betty Bloch, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer. Under personal direction of Mr. John Edgar Hoover, director of the Division of Investigation, two men were taken into custody and admitted the planning of the kidnaping. One was a clerk in a haberdashery store in Wheeling, who has no previous criminal record. The other, a former sailor and professional football player, has served short sentences for misdemeanor charges. Complaints charging conspiracy to kidnap are being filed in the federal court at Wheeling, W. Va.

This is much the way federal agents would like to solve a number of their kidnaping cases, without the help or interferences of newspaper reporters looking for a "scoop." Mr. Hoover has now adopted a technique, however, of telling newspapers when there is to be a "break" and ask them to hold the story in confidence so they will not send reporters out to get information from undesirable sources.

* * *

Middleman's Price: In 50 metropolitan markets of the country, the middleman takes from 4.41 cents to 8.34 cents on each quart of milk delivered to homes, a survey just made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shows.

The price of milk to the consumer varies in these cities from nine to 15 cents a quart. Milk is lowest in Indianapolis, and Evansville, Ind., and highest in Miami, Fla.

Of the 50 markets, 21 are under federal license, one is under joint state and federal control, 14 have regulations issued by state authorities under special milk legislation and 14 markets are without any form of official regulation.

In the group of cities showing the smallest margin for distribution, four are under federal licenses. These include Chicago, Baltimore, Boston and the "Quad Cities," consisting of Davenport, Rock Island, Moline and East Moline. The fifth, Milwaukee, is a state regulated market.

In the group with margins from seven to eight cents per quart, none are under federal license. Miami, Fla., is under state regulation and four markets, San Francisco, Little Rock, Birmingham, and Raleigh, are without any official control.

Administrators of NRA

Wide World

Leaders in Labor and Industry

The Administrative, Branch National Industrial Recovery Board, Which Is Shown Holding Its First Meeting. Left to Right—Dr. Walton H. Hamilton, Professor of Constitutional Law at Yale; Leon Henderson; Blackwell Smith; S. Clay Williams, Chairman, Former President of Reynolds Tobacco Company; Arthur Whiteside, President of Dun and Bradstreet; Prof. Leon C. Marshall, Labor Specialist, and Sidney Hillman, President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Doors of College Open To Adult Night Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—An evening extension division of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Temple University here, has been inaugurated this year, designed for adults seeking to employ profitably the leisure forced upon them by changed economic conditions.

Open to all, without prerequisites, the new courses consist of two lines of educational activity, lecture discussions on current topics and avocational activities of cultural and artistic subjects. The lecture courses will be under supervision of Dr Charles A. Ford, assistant professor of psychology. Among the avocational activities are dancing, creative writing, play production, sculpture modeling and music appreciation. All subjects are to be taught by recognized authorities in the various lines.

Cuban Sugar Exports Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar during the week ended Sept. 29 amounted to 45,670 long tons, of which 29,079 tons went to the United States, compared with 31,806 tons exported in the corresponding week last year, of which 26,845 were sent to the United States, according to reports to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers.

Sinclair Unfit, Moley Says, And Epic Program Unsound

Former Brain Truster Declares California Man's Plan to End Poverty Is a Scrambled Hodgepodge and Contrary to New Deal Policies

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Mr. Upton Sinclair's "epic" program to end poverty in California was assailed by Prof. Raymond Moley yesterday as unsound and inconsistent with the National Administration's New Deal.

Professor Moley, in an editorial in the magazine Today, writes:

"To want to see a scrambled hodge-podge of proposals, some sound and some unsound, tried out under the leadership of a man with no experience in practical administration, is to confess the failure of whatever has been done in centuries of slow development of political institutions in the United States and abroad. I, for one, cannot subscribe to defeatism of this kind."

The former member of President Roosevelt's "brain trust," now turned editor, emphasized he was expressing his own opinion and was not speaking for the National Administration or the leaders of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Sinclair is the Democratic candidate for Governor of California.

"I do not believe that Upton Sinclair's plan to end poverty will end poverty," Professor Moley says. "I do not believe it is sound and progressive economics. I do not believe it to be consistent with the essential policies of the New Deal. And I do not believe that it is intellectually honest to say that it must be tried before it can be condemned.

"For my part, I care so much for fundamental, progressive ideals that, rather than see some semblances of them carried out by an incompetent, I should not have them tried at all.

"If, after a generation of realistic development in the social sciences, we cannot appraise a proposal like Mr. Sinclair's on any basis except that it is 'interesting,' then we are still living in a realm of social and economic spiritualism."

Turning to Former President Hoover's new book, Professor Moley says Mr. Hoover "is also looking backward, and, with Sinclair and Rousseau, he is looking back to a fantastic mind-picture, rather than to a set of realities."

The reference was to M. Jean Jacques Rousseau, the political philosopher.

Roumania's Cabinet Expects Titulescu To Resume Portfolio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Oct. 4 — Prime Minister George Tatarescu announces that his second Cabinet will follow exactly the same policy in both home and foreign affairs as the first. That is, the Roumanian Government intends to continue its work for inner consolidation and recovery, and to preserve unchanged its alliances with France and the Little Entente.

Mr. Tatarescu also stated that he has urged Mr. Nicholas Titulescu to continue as Foreign Minister, and added that Mr. Titulescu has accepted this invitation "in principle." It is hoped if Roumania's distinguished diplomat takes up the post once more, the storm of protest provoked in France and Roumania itself by the elimination of Mr. Titulescu will be calmed.

Meanwhile, however, the situation is very uncertain. Censorship is exercised over the Bucharest press and certain foreign papers have been temporarily prohibited. The opposition is indignant and would like to launch a vehement protest against the adventures in Roumania's foreign policies, but is not allowed to speak. Public meetings are also planned but have been forbidden by the police.

Even the opening of the autumn session of Parliament has been postponed.

General Electric Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP) — Wall Street hears that incoming business of General Electric Company fell off sharply in the third quarter from the high level of the second quarter. The company's second-quarter bookings amounted to slightly more than $54,000,000, which were the largest for any three months' period since 1931.

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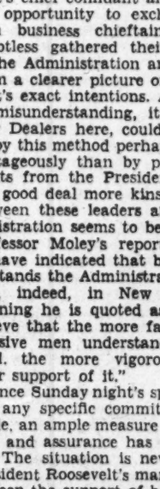

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Erie, E. Dry Goods

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Geneva, Smith Dry Goods
Gloucester, Brown's
Greenport, Lipman's
Greensburg, Rose's

Hagerstown, Everly's
Harrisburg, Bowman's
Hartford, G. Fox
Hazleton, Roth's
Hempstead, Franklin Shops
Hershey, Hershey Dept. Store

Ithaca, Rothschild's

Jamaica, Burden's
Jamestown, Abrahamson's
Johnstown, Glosser's

Lancaster, Watt & Shand
Lawrence, Sutherland's
Lebanon, Haak's
Lewiston, Pa., McMeen's
Liberty, Green's
Lockport, Williams'
Long Branch, Steinbach's
Lowell, Pollard's
Lynn, Goddard's

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Malden, Joslin's
McKeesport, The Famous
Mount Vernon, Genung's

New Bedford, N. B. Dry Goods
New Haven, Malley's
North Adams, Boston Store
Northampton, McCallum's
Norwich, Porteous-Mitchell

Ogdensburg, Frank's
Oneonta, Oneonta Dept. Store

Newark, Bamberger's
Newburgh, Schoonamaker's
New Castle, N. C. Dry Goods
New Rochelle, Ware's
New York City, Altman's
New York City, Gimbel's
New York City, Wanamaker's
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Paterson, Meyer Bros.
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Portland, Porteous, Mitchell
Poughkeepsie, Luckey Platt
Providence, Outlet

Reading, Pomeroy's
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Rochester, Sibley's

Salem, Almy-Bigelow
Schenectady, Carl's
Scranton, Cleland-Simpson
Somerville, Gorin's
Springfield, Steiger's

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Uncertainty of Saar's Future Holds Off New Capital From Helping Industry to Develop

France and Germany Pulling Contrariwise, With League in the Middle, Make Real Problem for 800,000 Voting Saarlanders

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—It is evident that the struggle for the Saar is now under way and will vigorously continue until the day of the plebiscite in January next.

Charges and counter-charges, promises and threats, are being exchanged.

Germany's President and "Führer," Herr Adolf Hitler, is using the whole resources of the National Socialist propaganda machine to woo the 800,000 Saarlanders.

France, through her vigorous Foreign Minister, M. Louis Barthou, declared that if the Germans win it will insist on the very letter of the Peace Treaty and not give up the mines until they are paid for in gold. This means long delay, which is considered dangerous in the present mood of Germany. It would seem unfair for France to thwart the wishes of the inhabitants, but on the other hand it has its legal right to compensation.

Peril to Interests

Indeed there are many vested interests in the Saar which will be jeopardized by the reversion of the Saar to Germany from the administration of the League.

The Governing Commission seems to support the French thesis—which is that it would be better for the Saar were it to remain under the direction of the League—in calling attention to the problem of Saar loans raised outside the territory and similar financial matters.

What complications are ahead! How much better it would have been to have settled the fate of the Saar once and for all 15 years ago, instead of allowing all kinds of provisional arrangements which it is sought to make permanent, to be set up! What a field for international intrigue! How easily passions can be aroused!

One view would seem to be that as the Saar is undoubtedly German anything which tends to detach it from Germany can only result in ultimate strife. The opposite view, which would endeavor to obtain a French victory or a triumph for the League, is natural, but it may have the most unfortunate consequences.

Export State

Mr. Geoffrey G. Knox, the chairman of the Governing Commission, in his note to the Secretary says that the Saar Basin is an industrial region, living on the export of its products. It has no considerable wealth of capital. It has been compelled to have recourse to foreign borrowing to an extent that is enhanced by the density of the population. The territory itself had no debts: repayment of the only advance made to it (for the construction of customs stations) will be completed Dec. 31, 1934. But public bodies have had extensive recourse to borrowing with the express authorization of the Governing Commission.

The uncertainty which prevails in regard to the future of the territory constitutes a considerable financial obstacle to its economic activities. Not only does it prevent new capital investments, which in certain cases would not be unwelcome, but it has also led already to withdrawals of capital and calling in of loans, the consequences of which are regrettable.

Money Problem

In the event of the continuance of the present régime, the monetary system in the territory could remain unchanged, it is argued. Saar legislation places no obstacles in the way of exchanges of capital or foreign exchange transactions. It recognizes gold loans and the gold clause: the validity of the latter has been upheld by judicial decisions. It appears to be desirable, in view of the special situation of the Saar, the inhabitants of which are for the most part German nationals—which explains why part of their property is placed in Germany—as well as in the interest of the trustworthiness and freedom of the plebiscite, that the League should take every appropriate action to guarantee to the Saarlanders the free disposal of their claims and assets in the two countries concerned by the plebiscite, namely, Germany and France.

The Alternatives

In the event of the union of the Saar with France, the French franc continues to be the legal currency of the territory. French law does not regulate dealings in foreign exchange. The only precaution which would appear to be necessary is that the French Government should undertake not to place any restriction in any case on the movement of capital from and to Germany in connection with contracts or obligations concluded before the union with France, and to insure that gold contracts or contracts with the gold clause, which is not recognized by the French regulations, will be respected.

In the event of union of the territory with Germany, there will be a change in the monetary system of the territory. There would be no special difficulty in that, if it were not for the highly restrictive German legislation in the matter of foreign exchange, and for the fact that the Reichsmark is *de facto* a convertible or transferable currency. The majority of debt claims contracted by Saarlanders with foreign creditors are denominated either in francs or in currencies other than the Reichsmark (frequently with the gold clause), or even in fine gold. It would appear unfair that change in the currency system should injure the creditors, particularly such as have given loans to public bodies after obtaining the authority of the Governing Commission in accordance with the law.

It is desirable to study means of safeguarding alike the credit of the debtors and the interests of the creditors. It should be understood that, if claims on the Saar when united to Germany are safeguarded, claims of Saar holders on foreign countries should be protected from any retaliatory action arising out of the transfer difficulties created by German legislation.

So comments the Governing Commission on the problems which have been artificially produced by the uncertain régime imposed by the peacemakers.

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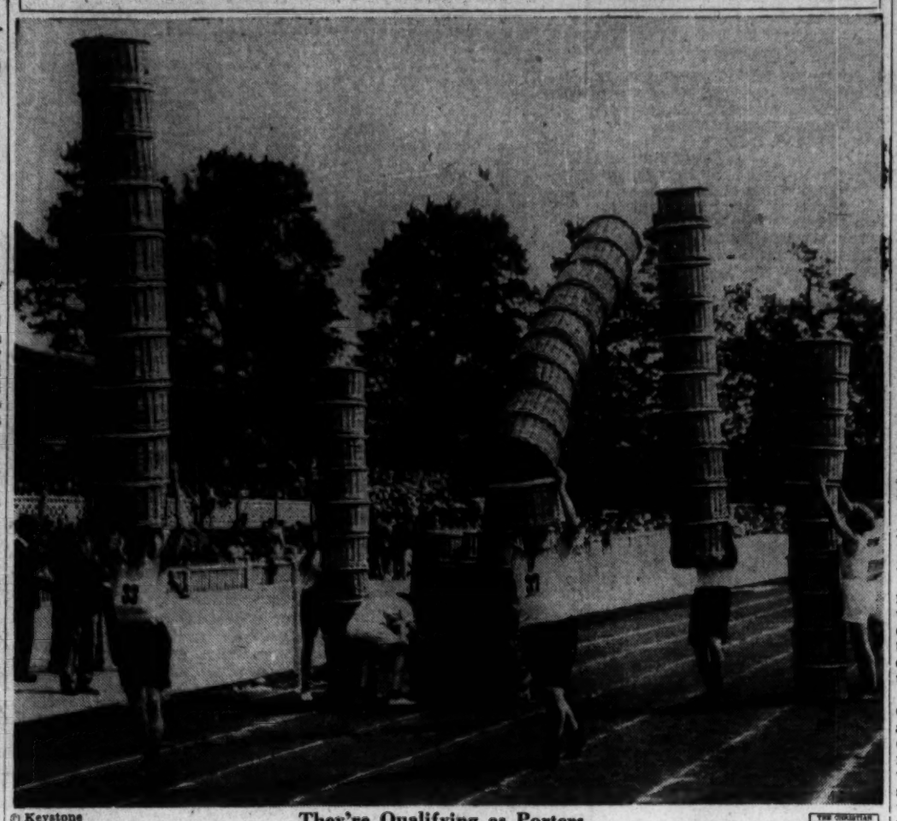

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They're Qualifying as Porters

Charlie Chaplin Gave the £20 Prize With Which the Winner Is to Buy an Overcoat, a Suit and a Gold Watch. But the Competition Was Who Could Carry the Most Baskets—a Half-a-Bushel Basket Race at Herne Hill Arena, London.

Reichsbishop Adds Württemberg To His Church Fold

'We Are the State,' Müller Declares in Refusing Opposition's Plea

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 4—The Württemberg State Church has now been incorporated into the Reich's Church, according to a decree of the Ecclesiastical Ministry of the Reich's Church published today.

This "voluntary" incorporation of the Württemberg State Church leaves only the Bavarian State Church outside the Reich's Church fold. The days of the Bavarian State Church also appear to be numbered.

Today's change involves refashioning the constitution of the Württemberg Church so that the former democratic system of appointments can be replaced by the "leadership principle." Henceforward the church will be controlled by an Ecclesiastical Commissioner appointed by Reichsbishop Müller to succeed Bishop Theophil Wurm, popular state bishop, who was recently removed from office by the Reichsbishop's order. The legality of this removal, however, is strongly contested by Dr. Müller's opponents.

Meanwhile hopes of opposition pastors that the misunderstandings in the Protestant Church might be removed by a concordat between church and state on the lines of the concordat between the Roman Catholic Church and the Reich have been destroyed by Dr. Müller's declaration at a gathering of German Christians in Stattgart yesterday, "We shall conclude no such concordat."

Dr. Müller added "we ourselves are the State."

Independent Operators' Aviation Board Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Bernarr MacFadden, chairman of the national advisory board of the independent aviation operators of the United States, today announced the personnel of the board.

It includes: Col. W. Jefferson Davis of California, Maj. C. C. Moseley of California, C. S. "Casey" Jones of New Jersey, Col. L. P. Bonfoey of Illinois, Dr. John D. Brock of Missouri, Fred D. Fagg Jr. of Illinois, R. T. Renfro of New York, Henry King of California, John Wentworth of Illinois, William McCraw of Texas, and Col. W. E. Easterwood of Texas. The board will meet here Oct. 9.

Kiwanis Head Elected

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 4 (AP)—Mr. James P. Gallagher of Newton, was elected governor of the New England district, Kiwanis international at the closing session of the district convention yesterday. He succeeds Mr. E. Wesley Enman of St. Johnsbury, Vt., retiring governor.

'Busman's Holiday' Pleases 60 Porters

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Get set for a quarter of a mile!"

Some 60 market porters with 708 baskets swaying above their heads competed recently at Herne Hill Arena in the "Half-a-Bushel Basket Race."

Although this must have been for many a "busman's holiday," the competitors were spurred on to great efforts by the thought of a new suit, a gold watch, and a new overcoat, which would be the winner's—a present from Charlie Chaplin, in his boyhood himself a market worker in Covent Garden.

The prize was actually £20, but Charlie Chaplin has stipulated that out of it the winner shall buy himself the specified prizes. Nobody seemed to have any objection to this, and the spectators were given many a laugh as the skies seemed to rain baskets.

And the Borough Market Charities, for whose benefit the sports were arranged, again had their pockets replenished.

City Welfare Gardens Yield $15,000 Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Fifteen thousand dollars worth of vegetables is the 1934 production of the city's welfare subsistence gardens, according to Mr. Roy Lodge, supervisor.

The garden idea began a year ago when the Kent Garden Club saw the possibilities of utilizing vacant acreage for this purpose. City officials approved and donated land. Civic-minded persons loaned other lands free for the project. Tools were provided. Last year there were 273 plots, which yielded nearly 4000 bushels of garden stuff, valued at about $6000.

France to Revive Negotiations For Eastern Locarno

'Diplomatic Pressure' On Poland and Germany To Be Exerted

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 4—Far from dropping the Eastern Locarno pact, the French Government is preparing to resume vigorous negotiations with both Poland and Germany in a final effort to overcome the opposition of these two powers.

M. Louis Barthou has now definitely decided against dropping the negotiations, the Monitor learns officially, and strongly worded replies are to be sent shortly to the notes received recently from Warsaw and Berlin. These notes have not been published but it is learned authoritatively that though not rejecting the proposed Eastern Locarno outright, they contain serious reservations which in fact would tend to nullify the pact.

In the French note efforts will be made to persuade both parties to withdraw these reservations. And in diplomatic circles here it is believed there is an excellent chance of these efforts being crowned with a measure of success.

The French Government it is understood, has decided to take a strong stand with regard to the question of Poland. The Government feels the time is approaching when Poland must choose between alliances with France and maneuvers with National Socialist Germany. It seems probable that diplomatic pressure will be applied to make of the Eastern Locarno Pact a test of Poland's choice.

Poland Sympathetic To Locarno Revival Including Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WARSAW, Oct. 4—Proposals to revive the Eastern Locarno pact in different form are in the air, according to reliable information received here. They involve a renewal of the old traditional Franco-Polish friendship and are understood to have been formulated by M. Louis Barthou as a result of his recent correspondence with Col. Joseph Beck during the Eastern Locarno negotiations.

Such proposals are assured in advance of a sympathetic hearing here. It is emphasized that despite many statements to the contrary, Poland wants close understanding with France. The old alliance, it is admitted, has become somewhat shopworn. Poland's chief objections to it are that it is based on two false assumptions—Poland's inferiority to France and a permanent state of enmity between Poland and Germany.

Poland today claims the status of a great power like France, and has established excellent relations with Germany, with whom it has had a non-aggression pact for 10 years.

Fresh proposals from France, recognizing both these vital facts, will be very welcome here. It is true that Poland has strong objections to the Eastern Locarno pact on the lines originally proposed. But this was because the Barthou-Simon scheme involved Poland's taking a number of new commitments without getting any additional security.

Poland's preference would be for a series of bilateral non-aggression pacts, plus a wider agreement pledging the signatories to come to one another's aid if any of these non-aggression treaties were broken.

Such an arrangement, it is pointed out here, involves not only a Franco-Polish, but a Franco-German rapprochement.

Forgotten Architect Recalled In Birmingham's 100-Year Fête

John Hansom Drew Up Plans for Town Hall in Britain's Second City—and Then Folks Remembered Him Only for the Hansom Cab

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 4—Britain's second city is en fête today for the Birmingham Town Hall, Corinthian landmark of the city, is 100 years old today.

All the week celebrations are to be held. The massed choirs of the town, and its celebrated orchestra, are to give special joint concerts. The hall, the council house and St. Philip's Cathedral Church are to be floodlit.

Not that 100 years is considered a great age for a building, but to Birmingham and her townsmen the Town Hall is more than a building. It is a symbol of citizenship, hard won and battled for; the first landmark of a century of growth and triumphant expansion.

Every town in the kingdom in 1827 had a town hall—except Birmingham. And it was no mean town, even then. In 1774 one of its factories employed 1000 men. Meanwhile the citizenry had to meet in any room they could.

Although the street commissioners, the form of local government at the time, must have realized that a town hall was needed for so rapidly growing a community, the demand for erection of a town hall arose directly from the people. It was a sign that they were conscious of their corporate unity and strength. And they asked for it, not merely as a meeting place, but as a temple of music, where the triennial music festivals, already a feature of the town's life, could be fittingly held.

But today's festival and celebration has another hero, a man whose memory has had to wait for 100 years after his achievement until it gains recognition. This man was John Hansom, original architect of the building. Hansom was superseded in the last few months of building, and when the hall was inaugurated the new architect was acclaimed, while the originator descended from the limelight. His name, ironically enough, was handed down to the future, but not for architectural beauty—for the invention of the Hansom cab.

Meanwhile, he will be remembered for his first plans of the city's proud symbol of growth, completed when he was but 27 years old and drawn up in less than four days. The town has erected plaques inside and outside the Town Hall so that he shall not be forgotten.

California Educator Decorated by Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A dinner was recently held here in honor of Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, who visited the Orient during the past summer and was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Third Order of the Rising Sun, one of the highest decorations given by the Japanese Government.

NEVER SAW MY SHIRTS LOOK SO WHITE, HONEY
I'M WASHING A NEW WAY NOW THAT GETS CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER
RINSO SOAKS OUT DIRT AND SAVES SCRUBBING OUR CLOTHES WILL LAST 2 OR 3 TIMES LONGER
THAT OUGHT TO SAVE YOUR TIME AND STRENGTH—MONEY, TOO

YES, lots of money! Women have saved up to $100 by washing clothes the safe, gentle, scrubless Rinso way. And Rinso itself is so economical—gives abundant suds that *last* and *last*, even in hardest water. Safe for colors—easy on hands. Makers of 40 famous washers endorse it. Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. Wonderful for dishes, too.

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[including coat, vest and striped worsted trousers]

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The Frontispiece is a reproduction of the painting of Mary Baker Eddy by J. N. Marble, which hangs in the New Hampshire Historical Society in Concord.

The first collection of illustrations adequately presenting the historic and current scenes of importance to the world which are of deepest interest to Christian Scientists.

Here you can see the sunrise at Bow, reflection in the Merrimac River, view the incoming tide from Red Rock, enter the little attic room in the Lynn House, and have dozens of intimate interior and exterior views of the new Publishing House, The Mother Church, its institutions, and Mrs. Eddy's former home at Chestnut Hill.

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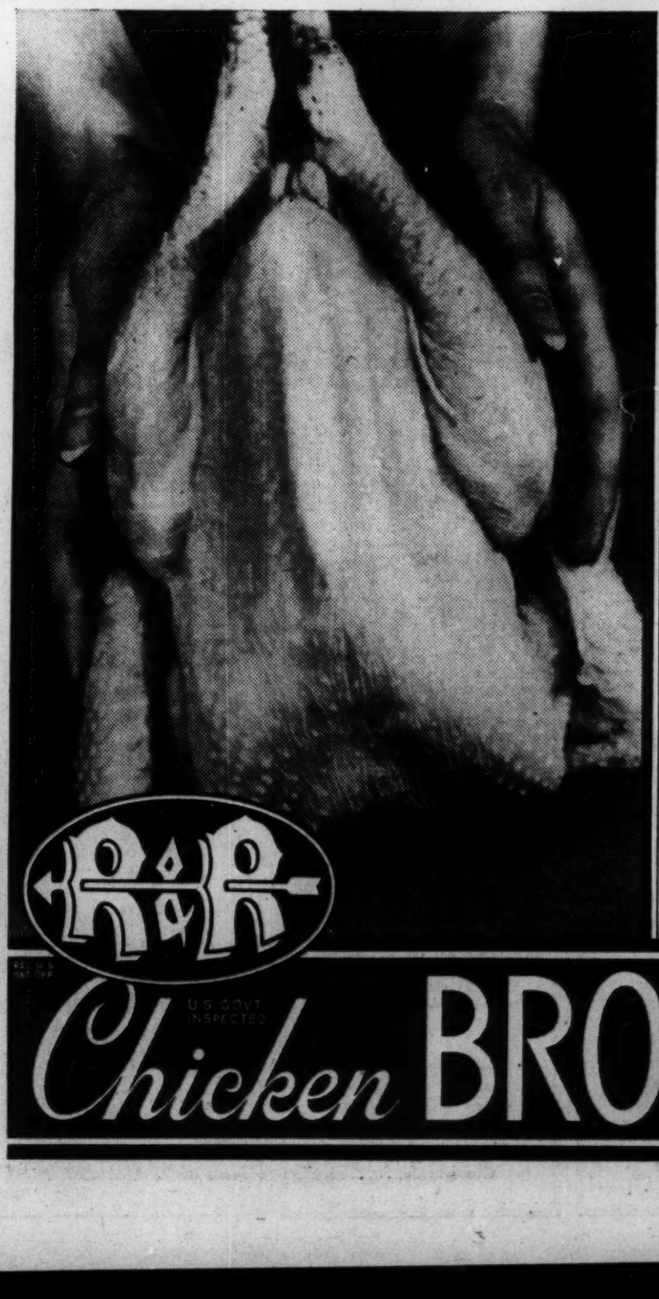

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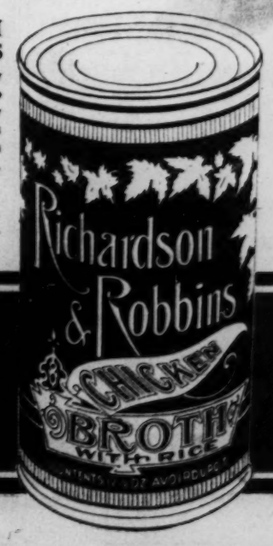

Planning Experts Called to Defense Of United States

Public Waste, Slums, and Unsafe Highways Held National Enemies

War-time devotion to the cause of defending America against the enemies known as public waste, unsanitary living conditions, unsafe highways and inadequate recreational facilities was demanded of Massachusetts zoning and planning experts, today, by Mr. Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of The American City, speaking at Hotel Beaconsfield.

His call to arms opened the conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, intent on launching a strong civic crusade for the preservation of natural beauties, elimination of slum areas and reaching the proper balance between business and residential areas.

These essentials have not been attained by any city plan or zoning ordinance anywhere, in the opinion of Mr. Buttenheim.

The question Mr. Buttenheim propounded was whether or not the obvious virtues of such a campaign, though peaceful in theory, might not be applied through a civic organization, well organized to grip the imagination and enlist the coöperation of millions of citizens.

Civic Abuses Cited

He cited certain abuses powerful enough to challenge the public action:

1. The killing of 30,000 persons every year on United States highways.

2. Helpless masses compelled to crowd together into tenements and hovels without adequate light, air, sanitation or safety from fire.

3. A system of land speculation resulting in civic waste and ugly roadsides, precluding recreational facilities.

4. Exploitation for private profit of water fronts and other natural beauty spots to which the public should have first claim.

5. Destruction by drought and flood.

These are the enemies alluded to by Mr. Butterheim; one of the main lines of defense he held to be "a sensible and adequate system of taxation."

Main Problem Held Taxation

Mr. Butterheim's proposals hinged to a large degree upon a wise course of governmental spending whereby forward-looking legislators would be forced to realize that "the jobless want hopeful work rather than hopeless relief."

"Our problem is mainly a tax problem," he said. "The job ahead is to increase the rate at which we purchase non-essential public benefits with extra income which, unless so spent, could not exist. Such increase could be an excellent index of increasing efficiency and affluence."

The structure he proposed to build would have relief at the bottom with industry and agriculture at the top, so geared as to give maximum employment and a maximum of wealth in goods to each of its workers. Work must have real social utility, in addition to the purpose of creating jobs," he said.

The challenge he held out to local planning boards was, "Will your community be able to spend wisely its share of proffered federal aid?' This question he considered of marked import since federal aid is inevitably intertwined with current efforts to improve the public weal.

Have Your Fares Ready, Please!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Routes Leading to Sumner Tunnel

Where State and City Plan to Put Directional Markers to Route More Traffic to Toll-Collecting Short Cut.

Tax-Eating Tunnel Gapes for Patrons To Reduce Deficit

Boston's new $19,000,000 Sumner Traffic Tunnel, now piling up a $43,000-a-month deficit, rapidly is gaining reputation as a tax-consuming "white elephant."

But this "white elephant" may soon become a self-supporting public convenience under a program to direct greater flow of traffic through the tunnel. Within five or six weeks five routes through the city connecting major traffic arteries with the Sumner tube will be plainly marked.

The Boston Traffic Commission and the State Department of Public Works are coöperating in the marking program, the State erecting signs to the city lines, the commission marking the rest of the routes. The plan will not cost more than $2000, according to estimates.

The city routes will be marked C-1, C-9, C-16, C-28 and C-37, all the signs containing the words, "Sumner Tunnel." C-1 will connect the Providence road and the Newburyport Turnpike. C-9 will show the best route from the Worcester Turnpike to the Newburyport road.. C-16 will direct north-going traffic on Route 16 to the tunnel. Motorists from Brockton and other cities on Route 28 will find a short route to the north by following Route C-28 or C-37.

An integral part of the routing plans is the new Revere-East Boston road, which will be opened on Saturday, with Governor Ely and Mayor Mansfield looking on. The road, built on the plans of the Worcester Turnpike, will provide a rapid-transit highway between the tunnel and the Newburyport Turnpike. This road will be amply marked with signs.

Various city officials, including Mayor Mansfield and Mr. William P. Hickey, chairman of the Boston Traffic Commission, hope the resulting increased use of the tunnel will help to lower the deficit, which now nearly equals receipts. Total receipts now amount to $152,000. The deficit is $130,000.

Trouble Breaks Out In Connecticut Mills Despite End of Strike

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—Disturbances broke out in two sectors in Connecticut yesterday, 11 days after the textile strike officially was terminated. Differences among unions and mill managements are held responsible.

In Taftville, 700 persons reported for work at the Ponemah Mills largest in that area, when the mills resumed operations, but the workers were at their machines only a short time when trouble arose forcing mill officials to sound a call for additional state policemen. A similar situation prevailed at Moosup.

The trouble at the Ponemah Mills arose between pickets of the United Textile Workers and members of the American Federation of Textile Operatives. The latter group has returned to work.

In Moosup, between 600 and 700 pickets and spectators gathered at the Aldrich Brothers Mills as it resumed operations after a one-day shutdown. Strikers charge the plan discriminated against some of its employees after the close of the textile strike. Officials of the mill, however, contend that because of the suspension of operations during the strike, only a few workers could be employed at the present time.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with slight temperature change tonight and Friday; moderate north to northeasterly winds.

All New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast winds over the north portions and fresh to strong northeast winds over the south portions; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	66	New Orleans	70	78
Bermuda	74	80	New York	54	74
Chicago	56	60	Norfolk, Va.	68	70
Denver	42	72	Philadelphia	56	74
Helena, Mont.	36	56	St. Louis	56	76
Jacksonville	76	78	St. Paul	50	52
Kansas City	54	74	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	58	72
Miami, Fla.	84	86			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 4. B—Maximum, Oct. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:21 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Friday, 8:49 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:52 p. m.

Name Mickie Mouse Banned

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Use of the name "Mickie Mouse" as a trade mark for animal cracker packages was under ban of a Federal Court injunction today. Judge John P. Barnes issued the restraining writ yesterday upon application of Mr Walter E. Disney, cartoonist, who charged that use of the name by the United States Biscuit Company of America and two subsidiaries violated his copyright on his cartoon character.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	590kc-WBZ-508m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Curtis radio chat.	Mixed quartet.....	CBS soloist.....
5:15	Agriculture reports....	"Musical Turns"..	'Once Upon a Time'	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	"Tales of Courage"	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Yankee Singers....	"Miniatures".....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Political speakers.....	sketches; music...	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Football talk.....	Local dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Billy Batchelor....	Local dance music.	Musical; report...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Neal O'Hara.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Joe and Bateese"....	Gene and Glenn..	"Just Plain Bill"...	Organ recital.....
7:30	Armand Girard, bass..	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch..	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Shirley Howard.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Soloists; pop. orch....	Vallee Orchestra;	Musical program..	Speaker; soloist...
8:15	Orrin White, tenor....	Fanny Brice; Lou	"Fats" Waller.....	String ensemble ...
8:30	Dean Archer, talk.....	Holtz; Marguerite	"Uncle Eph"; pop-	Leith Stevens' Har-
8:45	Edmond Bouther, basso	Padula; soloist...	ular var'ty prgrm	monies; variety...
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Charles Winnin-	talks; soloist.....	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	"Musical Keys".....	ger; soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	'Am. Legion & Critics'	Show Boat band.	Pennsylvanians ..	Baseball; news....
10:00	NBC Artists' Revue;	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Hugh Connor and
10:15	popular variety.....	Music Hall: tab-	in Hollywood; re-	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Economics in Chang-	loid operetta; en-	loists; sketch; cr.	Local dance music.
10:45	ing Social Order"...	tertainers	Talk; soloist	"The Playboys"...
11:00	Features; speaker....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Vera Van; orch....
11:15	NBC dance music	Voice of Romance.	Local dance music	CBS dance music..
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	Anson Weeks and	Joe Haymes and	Sign off.....
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, director; symphony orchestra.
11:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Third game of World's Series, St. Louis Cardinals-Detroit Tigers, from St. Louis.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Plantation Echoes; Willard Robison's Orchestra; Mildred Bailey.
7:30 WNAC, Walter Smith, "Voice of the Cornet."
8:00 WEEI, Grantland Rice, football talk; Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; Banta and Rettenberg, piano duo; concert orchestra; Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
8:00 WNAC, "Continental Nights"; soloists and Russian music.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Opera Club Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time; Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time"; dramatization of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; Dick Powell; El Brendell; Louella Parsons; Rowene Williams; William O'Neal; guest soloists; Ted Fio-Rito and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont Show; interlocutor; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.

Exhibition Building Planned for Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4—Possibility of a $6,000,000 auditorium and industrial display building at Pittsburgh's historic "Point," near the site of Fort Pitt, has been strengthened by the city council's action in granting a 50-year land lease to the Greater Pittsburgh Exposition Society. Any new building must fit in with the city's traffic system and financing must be completed by October, 1935, the lease provides.

The city would receive as ground rental 3 per cent of the gross annual revenue, or a minimum of $22,600 a year, if the project were carried out.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

Theaters

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). The Jerome Kern musical comedy which contains "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes." 8:15.

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Revue with Ethel Waters, Clifton Webb, Dorothy Stone and Helen Broderick. 8:20.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). Comedy by Eugene O'Neill, with George M. Cohan, presented by the Theatre Guild. 8:10.

"BIG HEARTED HERBERT" (Hollis) Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Screen version of "Big Hearted Herbert," with Guy Kibbee, Aline MacMahon and Patricia Ellis. Fenway at 1:40, 4:00, 6:38, 9:07. Paramount at 10:48 a. m., 1:15, 3:42, 6:04, 8:33. Also "Belle of the Nineties," with Mae West.

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." Written, produced, directed by its star, Leni Riefenstahl. Filmed in the Dolomites. Special premiere tonight at 8:30. Tomorrow regular continuous performance from 1 to 11.

UPTOWN—Richard Dix in "His Greatest Gamble." 2:22, 4:54, 7:26, 9:58. Also "The Human Side."

STATE—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Charles Laughton, Fredric March and Norma Shearer. Last day. 12, 2:35, 4:40, 7, 9:38.

STRAND—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 1, 3:53, 6:46, 9:39. Also Paul Lukas in "Affairs of a Gentleman."

EXETER—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Friday the 13th."

BOSTON—Warner Oland in Earl Derr Biggers' story, "Charlie Chan in London." Vaudeville, Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:06 a. m., 1:11, 4:21, 7:30, 10:43.

KEITH'S—Robert Donat in "The Count of Monte Cristo." 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:32.

ORPHEUM—Grace Moore in musical film, "One Night of Love," featuring favorite opera numbers. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert and Warren William in Cecil B. DeMille's spectacle, "Cleopatra." Stage show includes film comedian, Ben Blue, Billy Costello, the Voice of Popeye cartoons, and some especially powerful acrobats. Sevitzky's orchestra plays Colombian music. 11 a. m., 1:44, 4:29, 7:12, 9:56.

MODERN—Leslie Howard and Kay Francis in "British Agent." 10:37 a. m., 1:21, 4:05, 6:49, 9:33. Also "One in a Million."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Soglow Little King cartoon, "A Royal Good Time"; "Medbury Among the Latins"; Harry Langdon comedy, "Petting Preferred"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TREMONT — Fredric March in "Design for Living." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also James Dunn in "Hold That Girl."

Other Events

Y. M. C. A. OPEN HOUSE WEEK—Swimming exhibition, 8. Also first of Thursday night series of dances, with music by Sam Gardner's Syncopators, in Bates Hall, 8 to 12.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—Fruit and vegetable show. Closes at 9 tonight.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

STATE — Constance Bennett in "Outcast Lady," and James Dunn in "Have a Heart."

SCOLLAY SQUARE—Newly decorated and re-seated, reopens with "Belle of the Nineties" and vaudeville.

BOSTON—Russ Colombo in "Wake Up and Dream."

ORPHEUM—"Death on the Diamond," with Robert Young and Madge Evans.

METROPOLITAN — Dolores Del Rio in "Madame Du Barry." Ted Lewis on the stage.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Outdoor concert, Parkman Bandstand, on the Common. Noon.

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE—Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Beaconsfield, 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Greek Art," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Brann Offers Trophy For Industrial Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 4—A safety award to be known as the Governor Louis J. Brann Trophy, has been offered by Governor Brann to the Maine industrial plant which makes the most progress in accident prevention during the present year, it is announced by the State Department of Labor and Industry.

The winner will be chosen from the establishments which are participating in the state industrial safety contest and will be judged on the basis of 1934 records as compared with records of previous years, degree of hazard, number of man-hours worked, safety attitude of both management and personnel, and completeness of accident prevention set-up. The Department of Labor and Industry will act as judge of the contest.

Governor Brann's offering of the trophy is intended to encourage industrial safety work among those industrial establishments which have inaugurated modern accident prevention programs but have not yet realized a full measure of success or national recognition of their accomplishments. Presentation of the award will be made at the time of the annual State Industrial Safety Conference at the Capitol building on Nov. 1.

New Code of Conduct Is Set Up by Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 4 (AP)—Dr. Tyler Dennett, new Williams College president, last night outlined new disciplinary policies and a new enforcement of conduct in the college dormitories.

Reorganization of the college body including the abolition of student and interfraternity councils and their replacement by an undergraduate council and executive council was voted by the college body. Dr. Dennett praised the changes.

Business Freedom Demanded by Senator

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—United States Senator Frederic C. Walcott, candidate for reëlection on the Republican ticket, said last night that "business is too frightened to start the wheels of industry," and that Washington should devote its whole attention to encouragement.

In his address before members of the property owners, Taxpayers and Citizens' League in Odd Fellows Hall, the Senator assailed regimentation of industry through legislation "jammed down the throat of Congress." He added that he was greatly impressed by the works of President Roosevelt during the first six months of his Administration, until "there came a little group of inexperienced theoretical fellows to Washington, brilliant students, but without experience in business."

Government Seeks To Levy $1,000,000 On Illegal Alcohol

Suit to recover $1,000,000 in taxes on alcohol manufactured and sold under false pretenses in New England has been begun by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on a group of 30 distillers in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

These distillers are supposed to prepare a mild denatured alcohol for barber shops which is not taxed. The federal liquor office has discovered that instead they have been making 190 proof, high grade alcohol and have sold some 350,000 gallons of it to bootleggers. The bootleggers in turn have sold it to the regular wholesale and retail liquor trade. This alcohol is taxable at the rate of $3.80 a gallon.

In Massachusetts eight distilleries were violating the law by turning out 8000 gallons of illegal alcohol a month, all subject to taxation. Beginning Oct. 15, Mr. Fred T. Gallagher, agent in charge of distilled liquor permits, and his corp of 10 agents, will check on these Massachusetts distilleries.

Of the 800 licensed distillers and users of denatured alcohol in New England it is alleged 38 have been acting illegally. Their regular product retails for 40 cents a gallon but in view of the discovery of its true alcohol content of 190 per cent the bureau intends to collect the full revenue due it.

Presbyterian Tribune Makes Bow at New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 — The first issue of the Presbyterian Tribune, a biweekly publication, is out today, one of its leading articles sounding a call to the churches to shun reactionism and to heed the significance of current trends toward liberalism.

The publication is a continuation of the Presbyterian Advance, published at Nashville, Tenn., for 24 years by Dr. James E. Clarke, who conducts a department called "The Editor Afield" in the new magazine. Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, director of the Presbyterian Labor Temple in New York, is editor of the new publication, which disclaims in a foreword in its first issue any official connection with the Presbyterian church. Its aim, it says, is to speak for the masses and to provide a forum in which the masses of Christian people can speak for themselves.

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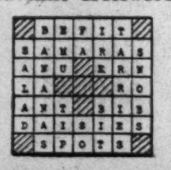
Solution to Juvenile Crossword



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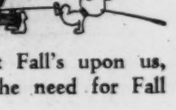
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A 73rd Anniversary Special!

Praises for the HOLC Are Sung

Harvard Sends a 'Nay' to Nazi Education Weeps at Torn Books

(Continued from Page 1)

Four state police had to dress in Class '09 blazers and white flannel trousers and accompany him, much to their disgust. They liked him; didn't like the dress.

Next the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate paper, suggested Dr. Hanfstaengl, who had now become to the Yard "Putzy," his undergraduate name, be given an honorary degree. Immediately anti-Hitlerites broke forth with banners. They called derisively for degrees such as "Master of Concentration Camps" and "Bachelor of Book Burning."

Once the reunion was over "Putzy" still stayed around visiting Boston friends. Then one hot day he appeared in the deserted Harvard yard with a taxi containing three large busts. Prof. Edward B. Hill, head of the music department happened to be in his office on his way from his home to his summer camp. A bust of von Gluck, the German musician who reformed opera was left with him. But busts of von Hindenburg and Schopenhauer just could not be placed. Tired and hot Dr. Hanfstaengl piled them back into a taxi and departed. He refused to consider the undelivered busts a rebuff, gave the university being closed as the reason.

Last night after having given a letter time to reach Berlin, Dr. Conant gave a copy of his letter to Dr. Hanfstaengl, replying to the scholarship offer, to the press. If Dr. Hanfstaengl had not considered the nonplacement of busts a rebuff he was now the possessor of a complete rebuke, not aimed at him personally but at the cause of which he is a part.

Read the letter:

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the president and fellows of Harvard College held today your offer of a traveling scholarship, to be known as the Dr. Hanfstaengl scholarship, was considered. I am authorized to say that although the corporation appreciates your generosity as a Harvard alumnus, they have voted to decline your gift. We are unwilling to accept a gift from one who has been so closely associated with the leadership of a political party which has inflicted damage on the universities of Germany through measures which have struck at principles we believe to be fundamental to universities throughout the world.

Since your offer was made public and has been the subject of discussion, we deem it proper to make this letter public.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES B. CONANT.

Harvard, which could not enter the political arena of the world on ordinary affairs, could stand for the universal cause of university education, could rebuke any force irrespective of race or creed which it felt endangered world learning.

Education

Keen Commentary

Long hours after school when they might be at home correcting students' papers, or analyzing their work, Cambridge school-teachers will be found bent over their desks. On one side will be a pile of dog-eared dilapidated books. In the center mending tissue. On the other side more dog-eared books whose pages, however, now hold together, can be used a little longer.

Cambridge is not alone in this problem resulting from excessive cuts in school budgets throughout the country. Last spring came many stories of teachers who not merely pasted but wrote far into the night copying into notebooks textbook material because of insufficient usable books.

A well-organized group in Massachusetts has taken up this question, points to the enormous amount spent on public works for the future and crime of the present and past, shows how a mere fraction of the total would bring school books back to normality.

Cambridge's situation has been brought into vivid relief through the charges of Dr. James J. Cassidy, member of the Cambridge School Committee, who points out the plight of the teachers. He shows that students not only suffer through inadequate books, but through the loss of needed attention by the teachers who must take time to keep the books going. Cambridge's teachers, however, marked with the same loyalty which characterizes this profession, work many hours that should be their own in order that students may have usable books and also get needed personal attention.

* * *

Novel Mountain Climb

Back to Tech yesterday came eight students with an unusual summer behind them. Like many other students they had been climbing mountains, but besides ordinary baggage these youngsters had carried 3200 pounds of lead and the cosmic ray apparatus 14,120 feet up Mt. Evans. Object of the trip was to test the equipment in preparation for a five-year period of research at different points of the globe, using similar instruments.

* * *

Harvard Literary Bow

Marking the visit of 300 Italian students to Harvard tomorrow, a rare exhibition has been arranged at Widener Library. The visiting Italians will have a chance to see the rarest of the university's collection of Italian literature in history. Most valuable book on display will be a Petrarch incunabulum Trionfi, printed in Venice in 1497.

Recovery

Washed Up

Grousing has always been a famous pastime of soldiers. Young officers think it is the first step of treason or mutiny. Old-timers smile, recognize it as a normal safety valve for men engaged in regimented services. Recently 55 young men of the CCC camp at Windsor have been grousing liberally. Yesterday their expostulations had become so loud that two state troopers came onto the scene. Finding nothing they could do, they left. Delighted would have been many an old-timer in the army to have heard the cause of the CCC grouse—Eggs every day for breakfast, and having to wash before dinner!

Unlike the army, members of the CCC can quit any time they want to. Last night the 55 grousers quit. Explained Col. A. W. Foreman of Fort Devens, commander of the CCC camps in this district: "They thought it was all going to be a lark, discovered it wasn't, and used their petty grievances as an excuse not to work. I asked them whether they would go back to work or go home, and they decided to go home.

* * *

ERA Interlude

Their instruments ready, the 60 members of the ERA Civic Orchestra of Boston were seated on the stage of Williams Municipal Building. They were about to rehearse the "Legend" of the late Henry F. Gilbert of Cambridge.

Conductor Harry Ellis Dickson's poised baton came suddenly alive.

"Bang! Bang!" went the kettle drums . . . and the young conductor almost fell to the floor in surprise.

Over he rushed to the kettle drummer's music stand and poked the music violently.

"And where do you see drums in the beautiful soft beginning of this piece?" he shouted.

"I'm sorry," said the kettle drummer with a straight face.

Conductor Dickson glared wonderingly at him, shrugged his shoulders, and returned to his own stand.

Again the poised baton swung down. And this time absolutely nothing happened.

The conductor pursed his lips and shook his head angrily from side to side.

"Well, well, well!" he crescendod appealingly: "Now p-l-e-a-s-e."

For the third time the baton came to life. And this time a lone violin began playing Brahms's violin concerto.

Conductor Dickson's eyes were tremendous marbles in his reddened face. He was unable to speak.

Then up jumped one of the first violins, a white-haired pupil of Ysaye.

"Dickson," he commanded, "get down!"

The young conductor could hardly believe his ears.

"We're all sick and tired of working overtime," complains Violinist Goulard.

Could it be a strike?

"And we don't get paid for overtime. Furthermore, you're forever miscalculating the time it takes to play pieces for the radio. So we all decided to give you—"he reached in his pocket, and Conductor Dickson felt an absurd inclination to dodge—"this stopwatch."

Mechanically Conductor Dickson accepted the watch, read dazedly the inscription on the back:

From
Members of the
ERA Civic Orchestra
of Boston
To Their Esteemed
Conductor
Harry Ellis Dickson

* * *

Safer Airports

Part of the ERA work in Massachusetts has been the reconditioning of airports. Today 1200 men are employed on these projects while $695,000 is being expended by the ERA. The work to date has already had rich returns. Forced landings involving 52 persons have been safely accomplished at Grafton and Beverley, on airports which were extremely hazardous before the ERA work was done.

At the Fine Arts

Leni Reifenstahl in "The Blue Light"

National Tax Group Hears System In U. S. Is a Grab Bag for Many Hands

The overlapping nature of the American tax system is one of the principal forces working always for economic collapse, State Senator Seabury C. Mastick of New York told the National Tax Association, in conference at the Hotel Statler here today.

"Federal and state revenues come from the same reservoir,' the Senator said, "neither with any regard for the other."

The Senator depicted the American tax system as a glorified grab bag, with the Federal Government, states and localities reaching in.

"The various jurisdictions," he said, "rely largely on personal and corporation income taxes or their equivalent, such as inheritance taxes, without considering that there is a limit to the amount that may be obtained from these sources."

He held the sales tax up as one source of state income that has not been encroached upon by the Federal Government, and aded that were Washington to step in and tax sales it would completely wreck this new system of taxation.

Tax delinquency on urban property alone, it was reported today, reaches $900,000,000 or 20 per cent based on property values of $140,000,000, 000. Most of this trouble, it is said, is the result of an inequitable tax spread, that is, too heavy taxes on some, too little on others.

The Senator pleaded for an integrated tax system, whereby cities would show responsibility for the revenue of the state and the states for that of the Federal Government. By means of such a mutuality of responsibility for the solvency of every government unit, the speaker predicted a more prosperous country.

Plane for Vanderbilt Yacht

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has had a special cradle constructed on the afterdeck of his yacht Alva, to hold a twin-motor amphibion, Mr. Arthur Caperton, Vanderbilt pilot, disclosed today.

School Heads Deal Stern Measures To Student Strikers

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—Less than one-third of the 187 Central High School students suspended for participation in the strike against the present class schedule have been permitted to return to their studies, Principal James C. Moore said today.

About 50 students, whose parents conferred with Principal Moore, have been reinstated, the high school head asserted. These students have been granted readmission to classes on a probationary status.

Mr. Moore said, "General deportment and scholarship progress will be considered in determining whether these students will be allowed to continue their studies."

Meanwhile, Mr. Moore was prepared today to continue interviewing parents of the demonstrators. Bassick High School students, warned to attend classes or be suspended, all returned to school, Principal Joseph E. Jeffery said.

Mr. Moore asserted the parents of the strikers were incensed to learn their sons or daughters had been involved in the demonstration.

Truckmen's Strike In Greater Boston Held Petering Out

The scheduled strike of truck drivers had virtually petered out late today.

From ambitious estimates of 2000, the number dwindled to 500 who went out on strike this morning and later fell off to 300, as 200 of the strikers came to agreement with their employers.

It is believed now that the matrix of the strike lies in a small number of interstate truck drivers, who cannot sign any agreement until their action can be concurred in by the local units in the other jurisdictions.

The strike is localized, involving mainly Greater Boston truckers and several hundred trucks. The striking union is an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

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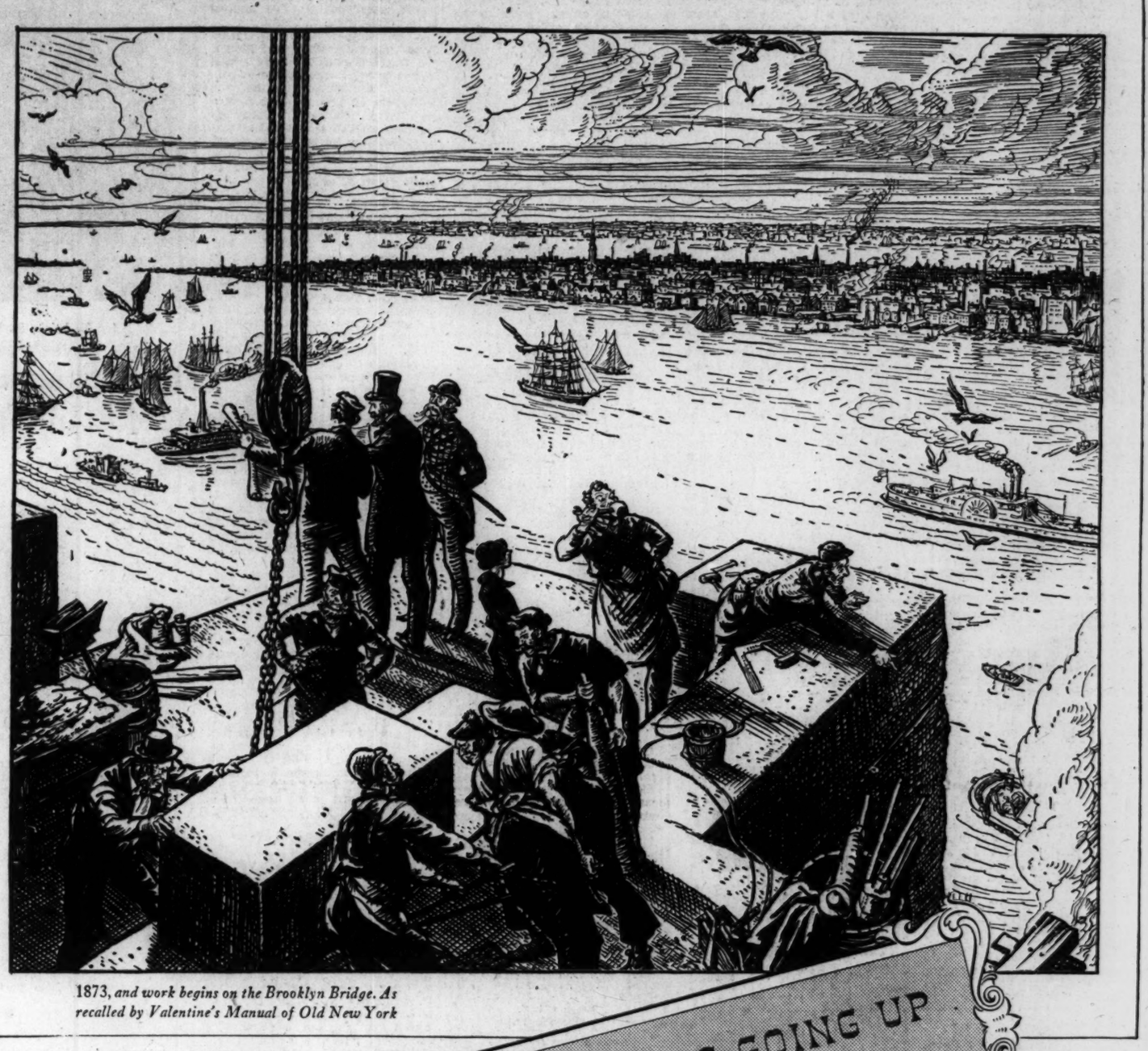

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A tricycle built for two

IF YOU remember when Brooklyn Bridge was being built, it may be you can recall the Eel market on Catherine Slip . . . the oyster boats along West Street . . . the blizzard of '88 . . . clam-chowder clubs . . . and Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."

The early days are rich in memories of a more leisurely tempo in the life of a great city. There were no such things as city milk-plants. Milk "dealers" went to the railroad station . . . bought "milk". . . and hawked it about the streets in big cans.

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Mrs. Vare Faces Virginia Van Wie In the Semifinal

Mrs. Hill Defeats Mrs. Cheney in Overtime Golf Match

Quarterfinal Results Today
By the Associated Press

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. defeated Mrs. Burt Weil, 6 and 5.

Virginia Van Wie defeated Frances Williams, 5 and 4.

Dorothy Traung defeated Mrs. Carl H. Donner, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill defeated Mrs. L. D. Cheney, 1 up (24 holes).

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Penna., Oct. 4—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., the Philadelphia hope in the United States women's golf championship, hit her best stride yesterday, on the Whitemarsh Valley links, when the third match-play round was completed, and sweeping over the rolling hills of the difficult first nine holes, in the par figures of 39, swamped the young Glen Head player of the National Women's Golf and Tennis Club, Barbara Stoddard, 8 and 6.

Mrs. Vare, five times champion as Glenna Collett, dropped below par on the first hole, and made this up on the long eighth, with a birdie 4, while all the other 10 were accomplished in par figures. Her putting was her strong point, and even when her approaches failed, she made up the difference on the green.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, was also at the top of her game in her encounter with Charlotte Glutting, and won on the twelfth hole, after making the outward journey in par figures. She started slowly, going over par on the second and third, but a pair of birdies on the eighth and ninth balanced this, leaving her 6 up. A perfect pitch shot close to the hole on the ninth accounted for the last. She added another to her list on the tenth, and then coasted for the balance of the route, to win at 7 and 6.

The last of the foreign contingent departed when Mrs. Burt Weil of Cincinnati, Ohio state champion, eliminated Wanda Morgan, after a struggle which covered the entire course. Not until the British player was a stroke behind on the home hole was the issue decided. Mrs. Weil made par figures, But Miss Morgan required an extra stroke, Miss Morgan led by two holes on the eleventh, the largest margin of either, and was also ahead at the sixteenth, but the next two went to Mrs. Weil for the match.

The defending champion, Virginia Van Wie, had to rise to the top of her game to escape defeat at the hands of Rosamond Vahey of Concord, Mass. Only a trio of birdies on the sixteenth and seventeenth holes of the regular round and the extra hole required, enabled her to stay in the tournament. The champion led at the start, when a brilliant approach on the sixth hole placed her 2 up, but Miss Vahey squared matters with a birdie 2 with a long putt from the edge of the green on the ninth. The Concord player also won the 10th and 15th, the former with another birdie, placing her 2 up with only three to go, but Miss Van Wie took the next two with birdies in turn, and after they halved the home hole, when Miss Van Wie rimmed the cup for a win, the champion scored a 3 on the extra hole, while Miss Vahey was in trouble all the way.

Two other matches also went extra holes, when Mrs. Carl H. Donner, the sensational young Short Hills matron, was carried to 19 holes by Maureen Orcutt, a favorite to win before the match, but finally emerged victor with a par on the extra hole, while Dorothy Traung, the young Pacific Coast player, came through victorious over Mrs. R. C. Lake, the former Marion Turpie, in a seesaw match with each in turn lapsing from her best play, so that their medal totals were 89 for the Californian, and 88 for Mrs. Lake. A par 4 on the extra hole finally gave the younger player the match.

The only other former champion in the tourney, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, departed from the play after a fine struggle against another Pacific coast player, Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, when the latter won, 3 up on the seventeenth hole. Bot' were scoring high, with trouble for Mrs. Hurd on the fifth putting Mrs. Cheney ahead, while the latter landed her tee shot in a trap on the ninth, where the score was evened.

Two Philadelphians fought out the other match, with Frances Williams emerging victor over Mrs. Carl Scheidt, 2 up, when she won the last two holes. The summary:

Women's United States Golf Championship—Third Round

Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion, Penna., 3 and 1.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Charlotte Glutting, South Orange, N. J., 7 and 6.

Mrs. Carl H. Donner, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Bala, Penna., defeated Barbara Stoddard, Glen Head, N. Y., 8 and 6.

Mrs. Burt Weil, Cincinnati, Ohio, defeated Wanda Morgan, Westgate, England, 1 up.

Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Rosamond Vahey, Concord, Mass., 1 up (19 holes).

Frances Williams, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Carl Scheidt, Philadelphia, 2 up.

Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. R. C. Lake, New York, 1 up (19 holes).

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Surprises on the Pacific Coast

WHEN the results of last Saturday's college football games were all tabulated, there were two which came in from the Pacific coast that excited more than ordinary interest. In fact, it would not be stretching it too much to say that they furnished so-called upsets, although neither resulted in the favorite team going down to defeat. The worst that happened was that one of those teams which is being regarded as a favorite for the Pacific Coast Conference championship had to be satisfied with a tie score, while the other had to be contented with a one-touchdown victory. The team which was held to a 7-to-7 tie was Stanford and Santa Clara was the eleven which performed the trick. This result should not be taken as too much of a surprise, as the latter college has been developing some strong teams during the past few years. Last year Stanford won by the small margin of 7 to 0.

Credit It to Lon Stagg

It is the other result that will cause considerable comment all over the United States for the simple reason that that Grand Old Man of Football, Amos Alonzo Stagg, formerly of Chicago, is the head coach at the College of Pacific, which had the honor of holding the Southern California eleven to one touchdown. The man who has for more than 40 years played a prominent part in intercollegiate football history is serving his second year at Pacific, and it is quite evident that he is accomplishing a whole lot in his new position. Thousands of football followers all over the United States are much pleased over his success on the Pacific coast, and we venture to predict that he will cause more than one of the coast Conference teams many an uneasy moment on the gridiron.

The College Man and Professional Baseball

I can easily recall when the college man was a curiosity in professional baseball ranks. No doubt one of the reasons was the fact that the colleges were not turning out players who could be of real service to the major-league teams, while another one was that the college man preferred to devote his life to some other profession. But things have been changing of late, and more and more of the former college baseball players are not only finding themselves in professional ranks; but they are showing a standard of play fully up to that of players who began to earn their money in baseball even before the college man had started playing for his Alma Mater. According to a report furnished by the Associated Press, no fewer than 36 college stars have been purchased or recalled by American League clubs for the season of 1935. I do not have any figures at hand regarding the National League, but I believe it would be safe to say that there are about as many in that organization. There are probably two big reasons for this increase. One is the fact that finding lucrative positions in the business or professional field during the past two of three years has been very difficult, and they decided to capitalize on their baseball ability until such time as they can improve their positions. The other is that they have raised their playing standard to such a level that they are able to win regular positions on major-league teams at salaries which are much above anything that they could earn in any other field. With the return of normal times, it is quite possible that some of the undergraduates who have turned to baseball will seek positions in other pursuits; but it is my opinion that many graduates will continue to be seen on the professional baseball diamond not only because of the money that can be earned but also because they enjoy playing the game.

Montreal Maroons And Black Hawks Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Six professional hockey players changed ownership in a deal here yesterday between the Montreal Canadiens and the Chicago Black Hawks. Foremost in the swap was Howie Morenz famous center of the Frenchies. Marty Burke, defense man, and Lorne Chabot, goalie, also came to the Black Hawks. The transfer of Chabot was announced previously

In return, Maj. Frederic J. McLaughlin, owner of the local team, announced the Canadiens are taking Lionel Conacher, star defense man when the Black Hawks won the Stanley Cup last spring, Roger Jenkins, defense, and Leroy Goldsworthy, wingman.

Leo Dandurand, owner of the Canadiens, said Conacher would be traded to the Montreal Maroons for Nelson Crutchfield, who is scheduled for his first professional appearance this season. Crutchfield was a star defense player for McGill University.

Morenz, it is thought, will play in the middle of the line made up by Paul Thompson and Harold March.

National Professional Football League

	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Western Division				
Chicago Bears	2	0	0	1.000
Detroit	2	0	0	1.000
Green Bay	2	1	0	.667
Chicago Cardinals	1	1	0	.500
Cincinnati	0	3	0	.000
Eastern Division				
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	0	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	0	.500
New York	1	2	0	.333
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	.250

Result Oct. 3

New York 14, Pittsburgh 12.

Newman Stars for Giants

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 4 (AP)—The New York Giants, aided by the trusty toe of Harry Newman, erstwhile Michigan all-American, last night won their first National Professional Football League game, by a 14-to-12 score, handing the Pittsburgh Pirates their third reverse. Newman's pass to Badgro from the 26-yard line accounted for the first touchdown after Newman intercepted a Pirate toss to carry the ball into scoring territory. He then kicked the added point. Heller's pass to Skladany, his old Pitt playmate, was batted aloft by the defense, but Skladany recovered the leather and scored. It was a 28-yard touchdown play. Mose Kelsch, 37-year-old sandlotter, and noted for his kicking, failed to convert. He missed again in the second period after Heller carried it over, thereby costing the Pirates a tie. Strong scored the final touchdown in the third period after a 65-yard drive by the New Yorkers.

Sellout for St. Louis Games

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4 (AP)—Officials of the St Louis Cardinals yesterday reported a complete sellout for World Series games here Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Every box and grandstand seat has been sold, it was announced, leaving only pavilion and bleacher seats, which will not go on sale until the day of each game. A pavilion seat costs $3.30 and a bleacher seat $1.10. Approximately 40,000 persons can be jammed into Sportsman's Park.

All-Stars Lose Opener

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (AP)—The wildness of Joe Sullivan in the first two innings, along with shaky support, cost the All-Stars the first game of the Pacific Coast League post-season series yesterday, with Los Angeles winning, 6 to 4. The All-Stars are players from other coast league clubs.

College Soccer Results

Amherst 2, Conn. State 0.

Four Pacific Coast Teams In Title Contests

Stanford Faces Oregon State, Washington State Meets So. California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 4—Games with a bearing on the football championship of the Pacific Coast Conference send four elevens into action this Saturday. Two other teams engage outsiders and the remainder are idle in preparation for big struggles a week hence. The north and south sections of the Conference exchange invaders.

Stanford, the title defender, representing the South, feeling none too confident after a 7-to-7-tie with Santa Clara, journeys up to Portland, Ore., to meet Oregon State, the college which sprang a surprise or two last year. Washington State, on the other hand, representing the North, goes down to Los Angeles to tackle Southern California.

At Berkeley, Calif., the California Bears are entertaining St. Mary's, the Oakland (Calif.) eleven which has given big teams trouble in past seasons. At Moscow, Idaho, the University of Idaho Ponies plan a race for Gonzaga. California rumpled up two teams last Saturday, defeating Nevada, 33 to 0, and California Aggies, 56 to 0. In a Conference game, Idaho lost to Washington, 13 to 0.

Grayson Scores for Stanford

The tie encountered by Stanford in its opener may prove a good thing. Santa Clara was held without a first down for two periods, and the Indians no doubt relaxed, though they had scored only one touchdown themselves. This score was credited to R. H. Grayson '36, fullback, after a 40-yard march which included a 23-yard pass from R. C. Maentz '36, to R. A. Hamilton '36, halfbacks. J. H. Moscrip '36, end, kicked the afterpoint which proved very important.

Oregon State is going about the task of rebuilding, as its great defensive team of last year was broken up by graduations. The possibilities of another good machine appear, though a game was lost to San Francisco, 10 to 0, last Friday. The Orangemen won an opening practice game from Willamette, 13 to 0, a week earlier. Coach A. L. Stiner in his second season at this college is unfortunate to have such an important opponent as Stanford in an early contest

Like Stanford, the Southern California eleven may feel chastened by the results of last Saturday. The Trojans were held to a 6-to-0 victory by College of Pacific, coached by Prof. A. A. Stagg. This minor college, according to the Trojan coach, H. H. Jones, called for all of the big team's resources. Even then to score the Trojans got the benefit of a break which gave them possession, after a punt, on the visitors' 17-yard line. Here the ball hit the foot of the Pacific receiver and was recovered by Jed Ostling, end. From here Haskell Wotkyns '35, fullback, on a play called by I. E. Warburton '35, quarterback, swept wide to the left and outran all opponents to the goal zone.

Washington State One Up

Washington State opened last week with a victory, 27-to-0, over Montana, a league rival. With one Conference victory stowed away, the Cougars should be in a mood to give the Trojans some trouble. The latter was the victor, 33 to 0, a year ago.

Oregon and Washington are both taking it easy this week, preparing for their clash at Portland on Oct. 13. While Oregon was beating U. C. L. A. last Saturday, 26 to 3, Washington was winning a Conference engagement, 13 to 0, against Idaho at Seattle.

For Oregon, Maurice Van Vliet '36, halfback, proved an outstanding star against Los Angeles. He figured in all but one of the scoring plays. He scored the first touchdown and threw a pass to Robert Parke '35, halfback, for the second touchdown. Van Vliet was credited with an average of 8.6 yards gained in 10 efforts at carrying the ball. Raymond Horse '35, end, and Frank Michek '36, fullback, also made touchdowns.

Washington appeared a bit too strong for Idaho, gaining 239 yards from ground plays and 53 from five passes. The Idaho pass defense however, was good on the whole, as 15 Huskie aerial attempts were spoiled. Idaho held the Washington outfit scoreless for two periods. Then Burl Bufkin '35, halfback, broke away for a 35-yard run, putting the ball on the four-yard mark, and on the next play caught a pass from Arthur Ahonen '35, halfback, to score. Two passes, some line smashes and a dash around end carried Washington over again in the last period, with Elmer Logg '35, quarterback, doing much of the gaining and scoring the touchdown Logg, noted for his goal kicking, missed two tries from the field, from the 30 and 25-yard lines.

Macfarlane and McIntyre Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 4—Willie Macfarlane and William McIntyre of the Oak Ridge Golf Club led the amateur-professional tournament of the Westchester Golf Association at the Rye Country Club yesterday with a card of 65. Mike Turnesa of the Fairview Country Club and R. C. Chapman, Blind Brook Country Club, were second with 67, while Mike Brady and Arthur Lynch of the Winged Foot Golf Club were third with 68. Macfarlane led the professional tournament with 68 as against 71 for Turnesa, who was runnerup. Chapman led the amateurs with a card of 71, four other players being tied for second.

N. C. A. A. Meeting in New York

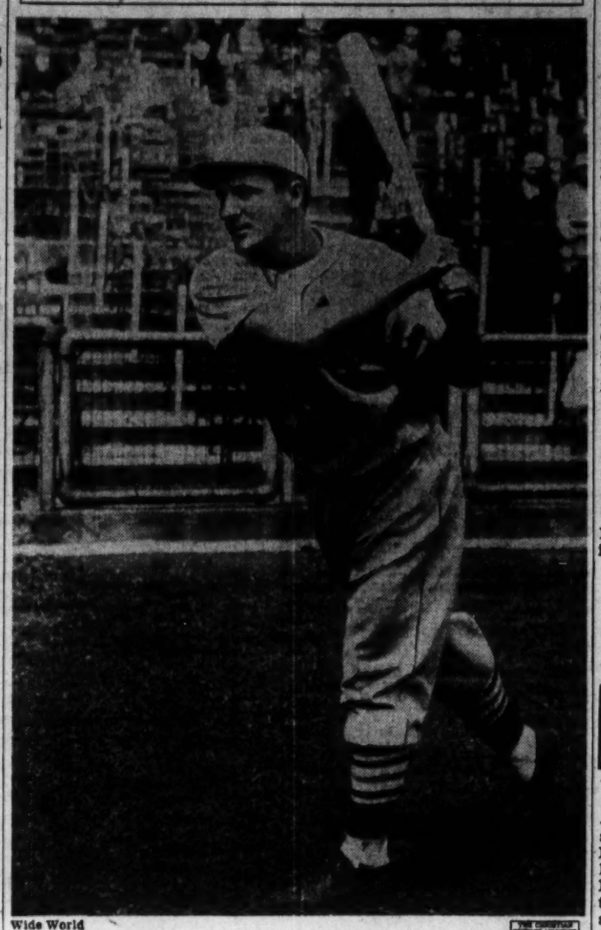
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The National Collegiate Athletic Association's annual convention will return to New York this year. The twenty-ninth conclave will be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania Dec. 26-29 it has been announced. There will be a radical departure this year from the overlapping programs of other seasons. Arrangements have been made for a joint program of the N. C. A. A., the Coaches' Association, the Society of Physical Directors and the Society of Student Health. Each organization will have its own regular business meeting and then there will be joint sessions and round-table discussions.

Cronin Chosen Captain

STORRS, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—Michael Cronin of Westerly, R. I., a senior at Connecticut College has been named captain of the college football team for 1934. Announcement of Cronin's appointment was made by Head Coach J. Orlean Christian. Cronin, 190-pound fullback on the college grid team and a star on the varsity track team in field events, has played football since his freshman year.

His Four Hits Tie Series Record



Wide World

Joe Medwick, St. Louis Cardinals' Left Fielder.

Detroit's Inner Defense Cracks As St. Louis Takes Series Opener

World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis Nationals	1	0	1.000
Detroit Americans	0	1	.000

Result Oct. 3

St. Louis 8, Detroit 3.

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (AP)—The front line of the Tiger defense, the ironman infield, crumbled and fell back yesterday in wild disorder, spreading nothing but doom to Detroit's hopes as the rampant St. Louis Cardinals poured through gaping holes to a sweeping victory, 8 to 3, in the first game of the 1934 world championship baseball series.

Five errors by this jittery Tiger infield in the first three innings, most of them the kind of mistakes that a sandlotter would have been ashamed of, enabled the National League champions to take quick command of the proceedings and then smash the remnants of Detroit's resistance with a powerhouse attack led by Joe Medwick, slugging outfielder who tied a world series record with four straight hits, including a home run.

The verdict was overwhelmingly in favor of the clouting Cardinals as they coasted to victory behind the effective pitching of the celebrated Jerome Herman (Dizzy) Dean, king of the National League's pitchers, and signalized the fact they are still riding the crest of the wave that carried them to a sensational belated triumph in the pennant race over the New York Giants.

The mighty Dean, the tall Oklahoman whose fireball had spread destruction throughout the National League and tossed fearsome reverberations into the Americans' camp, pitched his third full-game victory within a six-day period. With less that three days of rest since he blanked the Reds for the second time in the closing drive of the Cardinals to the top, Dean subdued the Tigers with a resourceful if not altogether brilliant exhibition.

The elder of the famous pair of pitching brothers lacked his customary control and yielded eight base hits, including a booming home run by Hank Greenberg in the eighth inning, but he was seldom in anything resembling real danger or called upon to bear down against the desultory Detroit attack. Dizzy had his "fire-ball" when he needed it and he was content largely to ride along behind the steadily increasing lead that his team mates piled up.

Against Alvin (General) Crowder, Fred Marberry and Elon Hogsett, the Cardinals banged out 13 hits, capping the climax of the rout with a four-run drive in the sixth that chased Marberry from the box. This settled any lingering doubt about the outcome, as Dean himself led the onslaught with a rousing two-bagger, although the Tigers had already tossed away most of their chances in one of the most ragged exhibitions ever witnessed in a championship game.

Whatever chance the veteran Crowder had to give Dean a real battle and achieve his comeback goal, after being victim of the Giants in last year's series and then cast off by the Senators, was dissipated by the complete crack-up of the Tiger infield at the outset. Two errors by Marvin Owen, the third baseman, and one each by the other members of the inner defense led directly to the first three Cardinal runs, with Crowder helpless to do anything about it.

Crowder yielded only six hits in the five innings he worked, including Medwick's fifth-inning home run. With a tight defense that long hit might have represented the only run off him, but the "General" retired for a pinch hitter and his successors were promptly belted all over the park. Marberry lasted only two-thirds of an inning and Hogsett, a left-hander, gained control of a hopeless situation only after being pasted for a double by Bill Delancey, Cardinal catcher, which brought in the last two St. Louis runs.

The Cardinals themselves contributed to the sloppy performance with two errors marked up against their agile center fielder, Ernie Orsatti, but they had nothing much to worry about and seemed on the whole to be playing very much like a big college football team going through the motions of an early-season "breather" game.

The outcome, on the basis of the home guard's dismal showing in the first World Series setting Detroit has had in 25 years, was a terrific shock to a crowd of 42,505 cash customers who contributed $139,643 in gate receipts. The crowd itself fell considerably below expectations and was several thousand short of the proposed capacity of Navin Field, but any disappointment caused by this development paled by comparison with the mortifying performances of the Tiger infield, right out in public in the full glare of the most piercing of all baseball spotlights and before a gathering that was all primed to cheer the discomfiture of the great Dean.

It isn't all over, of course, on the basis of one game. The Tigers may pull themselves together overnight, with the jitters and tension of the first big strain behind them They are a better club than they looked yesterday and they still have their pitching ace, the sensational Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe to count upon. Rowe is slated to pitch today, with Bill Hallahan, a left-hander and 1931 World Series hero, picked to take up the sharpshooting for the Cardinals instead of the anticipated choice, young Paul Dean.

St. Louis Nationals

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Martin, 3b	5	1	1	1	1	1	0
Rothrock, rf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Frisch, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Medwick, lf	5	2	4	7	2	0	0
Collins, 1b	4	2	1	1	13	1	0
Delancey, c	3	0	1	2	7	1	0
Orsatti, cf	4	1	2	2	1	0	2
Fullis, cf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Durocher, ss	5	0	0	0	0	4	0
J Dean, p	5	2	1	2	1	2	0
Totals	42	8	13	18	27	13	2

Detroit Americans

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
White, cf	2	1	0	0	7	0	0
Cochrane, c	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	4	0	2	2	2	3	1
Greenberg, 1b	4	2	2	5	8	1	1
Goslin, lf	4	0	2	2	3	0	1
Rogell, ss	4	0	1	1	1	4	1
Owen, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	2
Fox, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Crowder, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Doljack	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marberry, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hogsett, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Walker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	8	11	27	11	5

*Batted for Crowder in fifth. †Batted for Hogsett in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	—8
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Runs batted in, Rothrock 2, Delancey 2, Medwick 2, Martin, Gehringer, Goslin, Greenberg. Two-base hits, J. Dean, Delancey. Home runs, Medwick, Greenberg. Sacrifices, Rothrock, Frisch. Double play, Delancey to Frisch Left on bases, St. Louis 10, Detroit 6. Bases on balls, off J. Dean 2 (White 2), Crowder 1 (Collins). Struck out, by J. Dean 6 (Rogell, Owen 2, Greenberg, White, Walker); Crowder 1 (Martin); Hogsett 1 (Dean). Hits, off Crowder, 6 in 5 innings; off Marberry, 4 in 2-3 inning; off Hogsett, 3 in 3-1-3 innings. Losing pitcher, Crowder. Umpires, Owens, American League, plate; Klem National League, first base; Geisel, American League, second base; Reardon, National League, third base. Time, 2h. 13m.

Perry and Stoefen Set Tennis Pace On Pacific Coast

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 4 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry of England, world's greatest amateur tennis player, and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, American Davis Cup ace, set the pace yesterday in fourth round men's singles matches of the Pacific coast championships.

Perry disposed of Martin Kenneally, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—3. Stoefen defeated Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., 6—0, 5—7, 6—3.

In the women's singles, two English favorites, Freda James and Betty M. Nuthall, won from fairly strong opponents. Miss James defeated Mrs. R. M. Holt, Burlingame, 6—1, 7—5, in a third-round setto, and Miss Nuthall eliminated Eleanor Young, Vancouver, B. C., 6—2, 7—5, in a second-round match.

A men's upset match, saw Leighton Crawford, England, defeated by Lester Haefner, Alameda, 6—2, 6—3 in the fourth round.

Katherine E. Stammers of England paired up with Mrs. L. A. Harper of Oakland to defeat Elizabeth Weil, San Francisco, and Mrs. R. M. Holt, Burlingame, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0, in in the second-round women's doubles

World Series Data

Total attendance: 42,505.
Gross receipts: $139,643.
Commissioner's share: $20,946.45.
Players' pool: $71,217.93.
Each league's share: $11,869.95.
Each club's share: $11,869.95.

Champions Defeat Greentree in Open Polo Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 4—Defeating the Greentree team, 11 to 7, in the second semifinal round match of the United States open polo championship tournament here yesterday, Aurora qualified to meet Templeton at International Field Saturday for the championship title now held by the former. Templeton won the other semifinal round match Tuesday.

This was Aurora's first appearance in the tournament and three of the four players were members of the quartet which took the title in 1933. They were Seymour H. Knox, No. 1; Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., No. 2, and James P. Mills, No. 3. William Post 2d, former Princeton star and back on the East team which defeated the West last week, was the new man on the quartet.

Two players stood out for the winners, Seymour at No. 1 and Post at back. The defensive playing of the latter was fully up to the high standard he showed in the recent intersectional series. The game was really closer than the score indicates. The summary:

Aurora		Greentree
No. 1—S. H. Knox		H. E. Talbott Jr.
2—E. J. Boeseke Jr.		Cecil Smith
3—J. P. Mills		Gerald Balding
Back—William Post 2d		R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Aurora 11, Greentree 7. Goals—Post 4, Knox 3, Boeseke 3, Mills for Aurora; Smith 3, Balding 2, Talbott, Strawbridge for Greentree. Referee—Capt. W. J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Sporting Around the Hub

LUIGI BECCALI, the Italian 1500-meter Olympic champion, today declared himself fit after three days of strenuous training on the Harvard Stadium track, on which, tomorrow afternoon, he will attempt to lower the world 1500-meter record of 3m. 48.8s. which Bill Bonthron, the Princeton ace, set up as the new mark last summer. Four local athletes—Mort Jenkins of Massachusetts Tech., Ben Hines and John Burke of Boston College, and Bat Estes, formerly of Harvard—will provide the opposition for Beccali. The 1500-meter race was originally arranged as a handicap affair, but Beccali said he would prefer a scratch race for his record attempt, and the meet committee accepted his suggestion. Thirteen events will be staged to give local fans an opportunity to see 30 Italian college athletes in action.

The Cambridge Y. M. C. A. will stage an open road race on Saturday, the runners starting in front of the "Y" building, going up Massachusetts Avenue to Porter Square, Somerville Avenue to Beacon Street, Beacon Street to Inman Square, Inman Square to the Cambridge "Y" building—a distance of 3¾ miles. Entries have been filed from a wide field as follows: Boston A. A., Brockton, Cambridge, Dorchester East Weymouth, Framingham, Gloucester North Medford, Greenfield, Melrose, Needham, New Haven, North Andover, Pride's Crossing and West Somerville.

The first local game of the professional football season will be held at Fenway Park Sunday. The New York Giants will be the Redskins' opponents. This game will mark the homecoming of Johnny del Isola of Everett, former Fordham ace, who is now a member of the N. Y. Giants. The New York players are expected to arrive late tomorrow or early Saturday for their full-time workout.

Swimming and diving champions of New England will be seen tonight at the Boston Y. M. C. A. in an exhibition program, which will start at 8 o'clock. There is no charge for this event.

Capt. Herman Gundlach, right guard of the Harvard football eleven, returned to action yesterday. Taking his regular position, he scrimmaged more than 30 minutes against the scrubs. It is expected that Gundlach, who was hurt in the first contact drill of the season, will be included in the lineup against Bates on Saturday.

New York Lesley Cup Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday announced the makeup of its Lesley Cup golf team, which meets teams from Massachusetts, eastern Canada and Pennsylvania at the Pine Valley Club, Clementon, N. J., Friday and Saturday. C. Everett Bacon heads the team as captain, with Richard D. Chapman, Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Tommy Goodwin, Richard A. Jones Jr., Rudolph Knepper, Sidney W. Noyes Jr., John E. Parker, Mark Stuart and Jesse Sweetster as players, and Sayre MacLeod Jr. and Nathan B. Starring Jr. as alternates. Massachusetts is defending champion.

Canadiens to Play Bruins

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 4 (Canadian Press)—Boston Bruins and Montreal Canadiens, members of the National Hockey League, will play an exhibition hockey game at Halifax on Nov. 2, it was announced by Jack Conn, manager of the Halifax Wolverines. The two professional teams will likely play exhibition games in Saint John on Oct. 26, Moncton, Oct. 28; Charlottetown, Oct. 30, besides one in Halifax, before leaving for upper Canada. They will stage another game in Quebec on Sunday, Nov. 4.

Freebooters Win Polo Cups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBROOK, L. I., Oct. 4—Meadow Brook Freebooters, consisting of W. G. Holloway, W. G. Reynolds, R. L. Gerry Jr., and H. S. Cram, won the Autumn Plates 12-goal handicap polo tournament here, yesterday, by defeating the Tigers, consisting of Lieut. H. H. Goeffrey, F. S. Allen, G. P. Dempsey and J. C. Rathborne 7 to 6.

Northeastern University has awarded the Kontoff Cup to Herbert (Windy) Gallagher of Newton, former hockey captain and former soccer and baseball star. The award is made annually to the athlete who best carries out ideals of coöperation with coaches and players during three years of varsity competition. Gallagher won a total of 10 varsity letters in three sports—soccer, baseball and hockey—during his athletic career at Northeastern. He entered the institution before the three-year varsity ruling went into effect.

Milton Herman, 250-pound tackle, reported at Nickerson Field yesterday. He is expected to boost the weakened tackle positions on the Boston University football team. Herman was a former Temple University freshman tackle. He was a B. U. regular for the opening game last year, but was relegated to the sidelines with an injured shoulder.

Race Again Called Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 4—Owing to an absence of the necessary breeze, the first race for the Seawanhaka Cup between the Scottish yacht Kyla, and the American yacht, Bob Kat II, was called off yesterday.

Where to Dine

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Mat. Today 2:10 Sharp
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NEW Y

Solid Labor Front Against War Urged Upon World's Workers By American Federation Chief

Green Indicts Those With Lust for Power Who Force Masses Into Battle—British Delegate Proposes Socialist Policy in Overcoming Crisis

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4 (AP)—A call to the workers of the world to "unite soldly in order to prevent what seems to be an approaching war" was voiced before the American Federation of Labor convention yesterday by Mr. William Green, its president.

Mr. Green introduced Mr. John Stokes of London, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, who told the convention "the Socialist principle has become the obvious and sole solution of our economic and industrial crisis."

It was a day of speeches reflecting the concern of labor leaders over the social and economic aspect of workers.

Safeguards in Truce

Organized workers were warned by Mr. Joseph A. Padway, Milwaukee labor attorney, against dropping their weapons in any industrial truce with employers. He criticized the Department of Justice and the National Labor Board for alleged unfairness to labor.

Mr. William Dunn of Toronto, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades Union Congress, said there appeared to be a growing number of workers in the United States "who realize such slogans and catchphrases as 'rugged individualism' are only the economic wool pulled over the eyes of the workers to blind them from their true social position."

Mr. Green declared it was "the purpose and spirit of the workers of the world to see that war never occurs again."

"We abhor war in all its forms," he added. "We cannot allow those mad with lust for power to have their way.

Coöperation of Workers

"They must not be allowed to command the masses of the people to march out on the field of battle and destroy each other.

"We hope the relationship between the labor organizations of the various countries will grow stronger and stronger."

Asserting he reëchoed all Mr. Green had said, the British delegate said the world was standing "on the threshold of the age of plenty, the age of leisure, but some mysterious power forbids us to cross the threshold."

"The leisure which the mechanization of industry should bring to the working classes," he said, "comes to them not as leisure but as unemployment.

"I say . . . that the Socialist principle has become the obvious and sole solution of our economic and industrial crisis."

Gains for 30-Hour Week

The federation's drive for a 30-hour week gained tangible impetus on two fronts today.

A provisional 5-year contract for a 6-hour day and a 5-day week has been signed by the International Elevator Construction Union with employers in the elevator industry, Mr. Frank Feeney, international president, disclosed. He said it was the first contract of its kind.

With the declaration all men able and willing to work must be given the opportunity to do so if industry itself is to prosper, Col. W. F. Axton, head of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., pledged his concern to the fundamental of the shorter work week as a means of spreading employment.

Mr. Feeney, a delegate to the convention, said the contract signed by his unions includes provisions for a closed shop and a right to strike any time in support of any other trade fighting for the 30-hour work week. He said there are 19,000 workers in the elevator construction industry.

Colonel Axton said his company employs from 1500 to 3000 workers, depending on the season.

A call for a "more-work program rather than a share-the-poverty program" was sounded on the convention floor by Senator James J. Davis, Pennsylvania Republican, a former Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Davis said the country has "more need of rugged individualism than ever before, but its rugged strength must be dedicated to the advancement of our common welfare."

The Pennsylvania Senator said he was glad that a change had been brought about in the administration of the NRA.

"It is too large a job for any one man," he said. "If continued it will lead us to disaster, with labor in a strait-jacket."

Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared on his arrival the federation's executive council must be enlarged "to include more brains" and further organization of labor must be turned to industrial unionization.

Court Calls Halt On Forced Drilling In Kansas College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 4—A contemporary order restraining Kansas State College authorities from forcing Mr. Raymond McMahon, a student at the college, to take military training, was obtained here from Judge Paul H. Heinz, in Second Division Shawnee County District Court. Mr. McMahon contends there is nothing in the terms of the federal land grant to Kansas State College that makes military training compulsory.

In making it compulsory, he charges, college authorities err, since other land grant colleges, ruling it voluntary, "are still retaining all the benefits of the Land Grant Act, and the appropriations of the War Department and the Department of the Interior." He cites Wisconsin and Minnesota universities as examples.

Mr. McMahon states he is "conscientiously opposed to mortal combat and to military drill in peace time." Because he has refused to attend the classes in military training required at the school, he is about to be expelled, he states.

Members of the Topeka Ministerial Association adopted a resolution Oct. 1 in support of Kansas State College students who resist the compulsory military training in the school.

Tax on Advertising Hearing Is Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4—Postponement of a hearing on an application by Louisiana newspapers for a preliminary injunction to prevent enforcement of the State's 2 per cent advertising tax law serves to extend a restraining order issued Sept. 21, by Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah.

Postponement was caused by inability to procure a three-judge tribunal at this time. The restraining order was issued on application of 13 newspapers which alleged that the 2 per cent levy enacted at a recent session of the Legislature was discriminatory and unconstitutional.

Illegal Alcohol Plant Seized in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—An unlicensed alcohol plant, valued by authorities at $100,000, was seized by federal agents and police yesterday in a raid on a west side tenement basement. Eleven men were arrested.

Federal agents said it was the most important seizure since prohibition was repealed. They estimated the plant was capable of turning out sufficient alcohol to defraud the Government of $10,000 a day in revenue.

Wide Reform Urged in Fighting Crime

Authorities in Various Fields of Criminology and Allied Subjects Are Fundamentally Unanimous in Their Opinion That 'Preventing the Causes of Crime' Calls for an Entirely Changed Approach

(Continued from Page 1)

and a better adjustment between home and school are urgently needed.

There should be some place other than a court where a parent or teacher, disturbed about any child in his care, could come for expert guidance. Many parents and teachers are eager for advice that will help them to understand the child's problems. There should be centers where these people could get the information which has been developed through scientific research.

Children need understanding. In the home, school, court they meet authority. There should be some place where there is not so much authority exercised but a great deal of wisdom and skill in dealing with children.

George E. Q. Johnson

Former United States District Attorney Who Broke Up the Capone Gang at Chicago

The public can wipe out both gangster and corrupt politician whenever it wants to. The conspiracy between corrupt politics and crime is one of the great causes of crime. It continually ensnares young men. To rid ourselves of such crime, we must have honest politics.

Gang crime and its kin, gambling and vice, could not exist without corrupt politicians and corrupt police. I have examined most of the gamblers in Chicago, and many a one has said to me, "I could not run an hour without the police being down on my neck unless I had an understanding."

Organized crime has become a big business. I have traced more than $15,000,000 in money to gangs in Chicago, and that was but a small part of the total.

But people of character should not stay out of politics because of its back-door relationship with duplicity and crime. If we shun politics and leave the control of it to the vicious elements, our government will be destroyed. We must encourage honest people to go into politics. They will make honest government.

Sanford Bates

Director, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice

The best way to prevent criminal activity in our young people is to offer some interesting or constructive activity in its place.

A busy person, young or old, has no time for crime. A wholesome and absorbing interest in some vocation, avocation or even recreation, precludes the desire to commit anti-social acts.

Perhaps the two outstanding motives for crime are (1) desire for gratification of certain wants, immediately, without working for them, and, (2) desire for a thrill, for leadership, for distinction. Give our boys and girls the minimum of economic comforts, keep them employed at something interesting, let them have a little praise, a little recognition, an appreciation openly expressed for their accomplishment and above all, provide them with a decent, interesting, stimulating environment and twenty years from now your crime rate will be less.

Any attempt to prevent the repetition of crime—which is immeasurably more difficult than to prevent the first offense—must be based on a recognition of the individual's needs. Punishment, whether in the form of probation, fines, imprisonment or other deprivations must be constructive and not destructive.

The elements of constructive or preventive punishments include: Physical prophylaxis, mental training, industrial discipline, classification, recreation as a reward for promising behavior, an opportunity to come in contact with the finer things of life through libraries, education and religion, and when the proper time comes a release under that form of supervised liberty known as parole.

In short, from the time the prisoner enters the prison his treatment should in a fair, humane, impartial and rigorous fashion combine that deprivation of freedom and benefit which is the just desert of those who consciously break the law, with a constant realization that some day he must go out, and we should equip him against that day with the ability and desire to live a law-abiding life if this type of crime prevention is to succeed.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith

National President Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Causes of crime in youth, possibly first offenders:

1. Lack of understanding of moral values, placing material rather than spiritual forces on the higher level. It is not so much opposing spiritual values but ignoring them.
2. Prosperity and scientific inventions released youth from necessity for work. The automobile eliminated distance. That, with the apartment life so prevalent, makes it impossible for parents to know the companionship of their children, where they spend their abundant leisure time or the character of the amusements in which they engage or the temptations they encounter.
3. Lack of regard for authority. Changing home and school standards of discipline to conform to the new psychology of "self-expression" having contributed to the loss.
4. Commercialized amusements and commercialized vice entice to first offenses.

Prevention:

1. A revival of religion in the individual heart and in the home. The child who goes out from the family altar safeguarded by the prayers of the father as the high priest of that altar has a shield against the temptations he will meet.
2. Building anew in the ways now possible, the home as the family center of character formation.
3. Properly supervised sports available to every child, not alone those able to pay carfare.
4. Removal of the organized incentives to wrongdoing such as intoxicating drink, gambling in every form, prostitution; the prevention of the production of films which show wrong standards of life or exalt crime.
5. The exclusion of crime details and pictures of criminals from newspapers.
6. Examples of clean living in the home, in the social reaches and the political circle.

Dr. Frank J. Loesch

Attorney, Formerly Member of the Wickersham Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement

Crime is in much the largest part due to a combination of poor heredity, bad environment, extreme poverty, bad companionship, sub-normality, improper homes, poor food with worse cooking and with irregular or no proper meals, and absence of religious and moral training.

An approach to available means to prevention of crime would be:

1. Decent living places.
2. Attractive neighborhood playgrounds with amusement halls for dances and entertainments and opportunity for the young people to have a social life under guidance.
3. Religious training by example and precept at home and in attendance at Sunday School.
4. Opportunity for the girls to get interested in good housekeeping. I venture to say that 75 per cent of family desertions are due to slatternly homes, criminal waste of and badly served food.
5. Opportunity for the boys to indulge in portions of playgrounds set off to themselves for sports to give play to the energy and activity in every boy's make-up, mentally and physically.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Langworthy

President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

In order of importance, it seems to me the causes of crime in the present day are:

A feeling of necessity of asserting self, in the face of universal depression.
Enforced leisure.
Crowded living, not only in houses but in cities.
Placing too high a value on possession of things.
Stimulation toward crime in moving pictures.
Ease of obtaining firearms.
Low value of human life as an aftermath of war.

The home and school working together can learn to understand these things through study, when we shall understand how to foster a feeling of equality among persons and peoples.

They can educate for the happy and beneficial use of leisure.

They can learn the value of space and solitude.

They can initiate a program of character education that will reach out to all community conditions.

They can keep the children from moving pictures that depict crime and hatred.

They can embark on a project of valuation of spiritual rather than material things.

Dr. Hugh S. Magill

General Secretary, International Council of Religious Education, Chicago

To remove the causes of crime we must establish as widely as possible in the minds of all persons that to deliberately violate any law of God and of nature is not only wrong but foolish and self-destructive, for no one can violate such a law without suffering the inevitable consequences of such violation upon his own character, personality and life.

Therefore, to prevent the causes of crime, it is the duty of the home and the school, and the supreme privilege and responsibility of the church to teach all childhood and youth these great basic truths with respect to man's relation to his God and to his fellowman, and of the results which must follow the violation of these laws.

[Economic and social issues opened in the foregoing statements call for detailed analysis and a survey to determine what has been done, is being done, or is planned to give practical effect to the measures proposed. Such an analysis and survey will start with the next article, on the New Deal in its relation to preventing the causes of crime.]

Easier Tours in Latin America Hinged Upon Fewer Formalities And Lower Motorcar Customs

Only Two Governments Have Ratified Pact Drafted in 1930—Pan American Union Summarizes European Assistance to Travelers

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A memorandum prepared for a a Pan-American commercial conference scheduled at Buenos Aires next spring contains the following information: "With the increase of highway mileage (inter-American) will come a corresponding increase of motor traffic. . . . Much annoyance will be avoided . . . if regulations are enacted and agreements entered into for the facilitation of travelers."

The fundamental objectives of these regulations are explained to be the lessening of formalities and expense, and the provision of safeguards against possible fraud. Measures proposed to be put into effect are:

1. Regulations or action taken by touring clubs with the sanction of governments to facilitate international travel.
2. International conventions governing treatment of foreign motor vehicles to which all or certain nations are invited to adhere.
3. Regulations enacted by a single country to govern the entry of foreign motorcars.

European Plan Approved

The idea of making automobile travel easier and less expensive through Latin-American countries originates from a plan provided in Europe where American tourists journey either in their own cars or in cars hired abroad. Today, it is possible to motor through nearly all the continental countries with a minimum of expense, trouble and formality.

Says the Pan American Union of Washington, in a brief résumé of foreign conveniences: "Arrangements have been concluded between motor clubs so that in the case of many countries it is not necessary to deposit bond when motoring from one to another. The majority of important motor clubs throughout the world are members of the Alliance Internationale de Torisme and the Association Internationale des Automobile Clubs Reconnus.

"It is possible for club members to receive three types of customs documents which greatly facilitate the passage of motorcars from one country to another. As an added convenience large clubs have agents in many ports, representatives of important tourist offices or local automobile clubs, who take care of details for clearing cars through customs, and who deliver the necessary driving licenses and license plates."

Traffic Agreement Signed

Automobile travel through the inter-American nations holds the attention of southern governments. On Oct. 30, 1930, an automobile traffic agreement was signed in Washington.

The agreement declared that each nation should have exclusive jurisdiction over the use of its own highways, but international use would be permitted in accordance with regulations adopted. All vehicles, however, before allowed to proceed would be required to register in the manner prescribed by the nation the travelers desired to enter.

One interesting provision was the declaration that each vehicle would carry a plainly visible international registration marker. Also distinctive letters were to be set aside for all countries. For example, Argentine plates would bear the letters RA; Chile R. Ch.; Brazil BR; El Salvador E. S.; Venezuela V; and Uruguay R. O.

Central Registration Bureaus

It was further provided that each nation should maintain central bureaus of registration for purposes of information as to registration requirements in other nations. And that all vehicles admitted to traffic should have adequate brakes, a suitable horn, two headlights, a muffler in good working order, and should not exceed an outside width of eight feet, except that the vehicle be a farm tractor.

The agreement of 1930 was signed by all countries with the exception of Haiti and Cuba. To date it has been ratified only by the Governments of Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

What action will be taken during the coming commercial conference at Buenos Aires is difficult to say. Latin-American sessions have had the habit of drawing up agreements and waiting long years for governments to sign them. However, since highways are in the process of construction and since highways will be of little value unless motorcars journey along them, it is fair to surmise that the agreement of 1930, and its various additions, will be given thoughtful consideration when presented during 1935 to the governments for ratification.

Prosecutors Seek To Solidify Forces In Fight on Crime

Special from Monitor Bureau

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4—Police schools to train officers for cooperation with prosecuting attorneys in securing and presenting evidence are to be studied by members of the National Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, it was announced here yesterday at the closing session of their national convention.

The attorneys decided they needed a larger and more powerful organization in their battle against organized crime. They planned greater effort to establish state organizations of attorneys where none now exists, as a move to strengthen the national body.

Officers elected at the final business session were: Eugene Stanley, New Orleans, president; J. W. Harrell, Jacksonville, Fla., second vice president. Herbert E. Munro, Detroit, was reëlected executive secretary-treasurer.

Miss Dora Nelson of Holdrege, Neb., said to be one of the few women prosecutors, if not the only one in the United States, was elected a member of the board of directors. Miss Nelson, who is county attorney of Phelps County, has a record of 131 convictions out of 138 cases within the past four years.

Wisconsin Bank Robbed And Village Terrorized

SHAWANO, Wis., Oct. 4 (AP)—Three men terrorized the village of Greasham, 10 miles west of here, for two hours yesterday before escaping with $4000 obtained by dynamiting the safe of the First National Bank. Several persons were fired upon, but were not struck.

The robbers barricaded themselves in the bank after cutting telephone wires and extinguishing street lights. Residents were warned back into their homes, and some who hesitated were shot at.

The men tore heavy doors from a nearby grain elevator and fashioned a sentry box in front of the bank. One man was stationed to cover the actions of the two who entered the bank.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Massachusetts

Lexington: Old Belfry Club Hall, Mussey and Forest Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
Needham: Needham Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 18
Winchester: Town Hall, Mt. Vernon Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

New Jersey

Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Franklin Junior High School, North Fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Hoboken: Auditorium, Joseph F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 14.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Cortland: Community Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.
Hamburg: Palace Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 14.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Norwich: High School Auditorium, West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 14.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main and Prince Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
White Plains: Oct. 15.

Pennsylvania

Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Lancaster: Odd Fellows' Hall, 213 West Chestnut Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, Putney Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.
Burlington: Church Edifice, South Union and Bay View Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 14.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

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Dividend for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th: 3% per annum on amounts from $5.00 up to $1500.00 of every depositor's balance; 2½% per annum on amounts in excess thereof.
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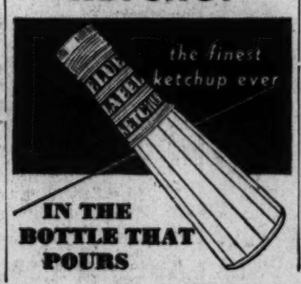

IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

ANOTHER GRAND DISH

Good news: —The makers of popular Prudence Corned Beef Hash have brought out another old home favorite—Prudence Beef Loaf with gravy. It is grand eating, either hot or cold, no trouble to serve and, actually, is a welcome economy. Try this big, 4-portion treat for 29 cents.

● If your grocer hasn't Prudence Beef Loaf yet, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin. Another dime also brings you a trial tin of Prudence Corned Beef Hash. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.
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CORNED BEEF HASH . . . BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery Lighthouse

By **Jack Bechdolt**

CHAPTER ONE

Introducing Tom Rodney and Companion Adventurers

TOM RODNEY balanced his slender body, legs spread wide to hold himself erect against the slow heave and fall of the steamship Montana's deck. His raised arm pointed shoreward as he spoke, "There she is, fellows. Halibut Island!"

A boisterous wind was sweeping down out of the north from the not-so-distant arctic, roughening the hilly sides of the Pacific's eternal ground swells. The fogs so common to the Bering Sea region in summer time seemed to be lifting and a morning sun gilded the tops of the waves. Tom squinted his blue eyes against that dancing glare.

Two boys who had crouched in the lee of one of the Montana's lifeboats darted to his side at Tom's words. Billy Bevan's smile flashed dazzlingly against his lively brown face, "Captain Abner's lighthouse! Now we'll have some fun!"

Nat Poole shook his head doubtfully. Nat, known more familiarly as Blinky, had been born a doubting Thomas. Every line of his pose expressed this. "I don't see your island and I don't see your lighthouse," he announced.

As though expressly to contradict Nat, the mist curtain was parted and for a moment a small, rocky island, bathed in sunshine, swam into their view. Springing from this land, its white masonry gleaming, polished lenses bright, they saw the tower of one of Uncle Sam's first-class lights.

The tower stood as the one sign of civilization in that vast wilderness panorama, a pledge of loyal service to ships at sea and a welcoming beacon marking the journey's end for the three young travelers. From all three a cheer burst.

The racket the boys made was echoed by the shrill barking of a dog. Out of the lifeboat where he had taken shelter against a sharp wind a wiry, tawny form scrambled to join the group, tail wagging, his throat fairly bursting with canine comments that echoed their excitement. Tom Rodney's dog Bones was the fourth and unofficial member of these three musketeers and his small, palpitating body expressed an energy and enthusiasm that put them all to shame. Even Nat, looking dubiously at the panorama of frowning wilderness, wondering somewhat gloomily what lay ahead, was moved to smile. Nobody could resist Bone's infectious delight at the prospect of adventure.

Capt. Abner Costello

Capt. Abner Costello was a lifelong friend of Tom Rodney's father. During his annual leave he had spent Christmas holidays with the Rodneys in Seattle and there Tom and his chums had met the sturdy old man who was head keeper of Halibut Island light.

Three fellows breathless with interest sat before the Christmas fire listening to Captain Abner. He had known the life of the lighthouse service many years and was proud of it. He told them that for more than 2000 years men have been lighting beacons along the seacoast to guide mariners. He talked of the old days when a bundle of firewood in an iron basket or a pyre of flaming coals was the only sort of lighthouses men knew; he knew all the stories of the famous towers men risked their lives and sometimes lost their lives in building; he knew all the famous deeds of heroism that make the pages of lighthouse history splendid.

To Tom and his friends no tales of Captain Abner's were more exciting than the story of Halibut Island Light, his present charge. There, far from the nearest civilization, often without mail or sight of a ship for months on end, Abner and Owen Murfry, assistant keeper, kept the beacon burning, the fog signal going, posted the daily log, polished the brass and carried on their lonely housekeeping as efficiently as though under daily inspection. On every side in that wilderness was material for adventure, but these men found adventure enough in their round of duties. Shut in their tower often for days on end, buffeted by mountainous seas, they risked everything to keep the light bright and steady.

At the end of his visit Captain Abner invited his three listeners to be his guests the following summer, and they accepted with joy, which afterward turned to an agony of suspense while anxious parents debated whether or not the thing might safely be done.

Then came a hitch. The parents of Billy and Nat doubted the wisdom of turning loose three boys so young in the Alaskan wilderness, even with Captain Abner to look after them. Tom's case was slightly different. Tom's father knew his boy could take care of himself afloat or ashore, but he was having trouble at school. Mathematics had been proving pretty hard for Tom. Now his low marks stood between him and a glorious vacation.

Breakers Ahead

For a few days Tom despaired. Then came a bright idea. "Suppose I really dig in and make up for lost time, Dad? If I prove it by passing any examination you want to give me, would . . . would you let me go, then?" he asked one day.

"You might try it, Tom, but I warn you I'll give you a mighty stiff examination."

Tom's father confided to Tom's mother that the boy would never be able to do it. "He just isn't cut out for mathematics," he said. "Poor Tom, missing a summer on Halibut Island is going to be a hard blow."

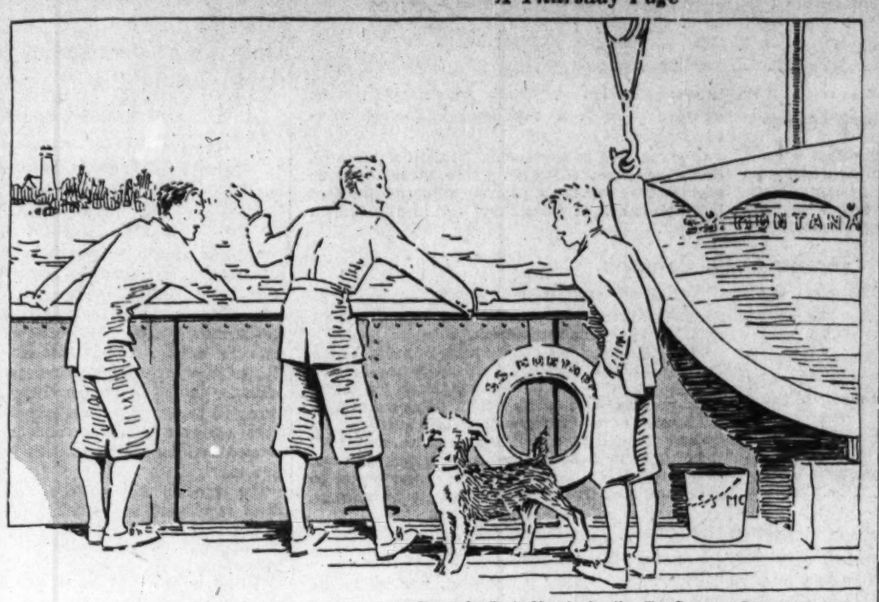
"We'll see," Tom's mother said hopefully. She believed she knew Tom pretty well.

Tom studied harder than he had ever done in all his life. There were the current lessons to be kept up with and the past to review. But always, through the to him dreary, bewildering pages of that painfully accurate science gleamed a vision of Halibut Island and great adventures to lead him on.

"Good work," said Tom's father when he had reviewed the examination he devised. But to Tom's mother Rodney Senior said much more, and the gist of it was that Tom had gained a great deal more than just permission for a summer's holiday.

Billy's and Nat's fathers heard the story. "Well," they agreed, "it looks as if one of you three had developed some character. I think we can trust Tom Rodney even with as troublesome a handful as our boys."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Drawn by Decie Merwin for the THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Tower Stood a Welcoming Beacon Marking the Journey's End for the Three Young Travelers.

The Stamp Corner

Up-to-Date News for the Stamp Collector

By **Frank L. Wilson**

THE early history of Mexico and Central America is fascinating and one with which most of us are familiar, particularly so with our sister country to the south. The exploration of Yucatan and southern Mexico have uncovered temples and the handicraft of ancient tribes about which we know but little. These findings have increased our interest and it is not surprising that Mexico, in the interest of its university, should issue a set of stamps having for their designs and ornamentation certain phases of this early Indian life.

Funds are needed for the University of Mexico and a special commemorative issue of stamps has been authorized to the amount of $600,000 (pesos) for the benefit of the university. Ten values have been issued for postage and eight for airmail purposes. The use of these stamps, except the 1c, which is compulsory, will be optional during September, October and November. So popular have these stamps become that the supply is expected to be sold in short order. Even the higher values are in demand and the issue was very limited.

The designs of the stamps express the artistic ability that is so strong in the Mexican people, and being mostly printed in strong colors are quite pleasing to the eye. The 1c brown orange portrays an Indian (Yalateca) woman and her child, the 5c dark green an Indian bowman, the 10c carmine lake the profile of an Indian chief, the 20c ultramarine a pottery painter, the 30c gray black an Indian (Tehuana) woman, the 40c black brown a pottery maker, the 50c blue an Indian sculptor at work, the 1 peso carmine and black an Indian artist, the 5 pesos dark brown and reddish brown an Indian woman worshiper and the 10 pesos an Indian fire-worshiper.

Examples of the New Issues of Stamps Authorized by Mexico as a Means of Securing Funds for the University of Mexico. The Two Center Stamps Belong to the Airmail Set.

In the airmail set, the 20c deep orange depicts a plane flying across a shallow valley with a snow-capped peak in the distance; the 30c red lilac and violet, a view of two ancient temples; the 50c olive green and brown, a mountain view; the 75c black and green, cacti of the desert; the 1 peso black green and blue, the aqueduct; the 5 pesos brown and indigo, Chapultepec; the 10 pesos dark blue and claret and the 20 pesos yellow, brown and carmine show airplane views.

Brazil's Philatelic Exhibition

BRAZIL: A Philatelic Exhibition was held at Rio de Janiero last month and four stamps of special design were issued in its honor by Brazil. The values are the 100 r + 100 r + 100 r, 700 r + 100 r and 1000 r + 100 r. The surtax was used to help defray the expenses of the exhibition.

CANADA: The special stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of New Brunswick is at hand. The stamp is of large format and shows the old New Brunswick seal of the early nineteenth century which became obsolete about 1830. Originally New Brunswick was part of the French province of Nova Scotia, but due to the settling of this section by the United Empire Loyalists it was found necessary to segregate New Brunswick into a separate province in 1784.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: The Czecho-Slovak Graphical Union at Prague has engraved and printed a set of stamps in honor of the twentieth anniversary of Czechoslovak Legion. The set consists of four designs, all of oblong format. The 50 L green portrays "Taking the oath and consecrating the banner of the legion at Kieff on September 24, 1914. The 1 Kr pale claret portray the French battalion of the legion being enrolled at Bayonne in October, 1914. The 2 Kr. blue, Ensign Heyduk carrying the flag of the legion. The 4 Kr brown, types of Czecho Legionnaires in the uniforms of France, Russia and Serbia.

Honoring Bleriot's Flight

FRANCE: The historic flight of Louis Bleriot across the English Channel to Dover on July 25, 1909, has been commemorated by France with a 2F25 violet air-mail stamp. The stamp shows a picture of this old-style monoplane, and the route flown across the Channel.

GERMANY: Two values have been issued by Germany to bring public attention to the Saar plebiscite of January next. The values are the 6 pf dark green and the 12 pf bright green.

Six of the low values of the Hindenberg Medallion series have been printed with a black mourning border. The 3, 5, 6, 8, 12 and 25 pf values were printed in this way.

GREAT BRITAIN: Two values of the new general set are at hand. The 1d is of new design and the 1½d has a solid color background around the King's head and is more striking in its rich brown color than the old one. These stamps are being printed by the photogravure process.

ITALY: This country has issued a set of 11 values to celebrate the First Centenary of the Military Medal of Valor. The values are the 10c brown, 15c green, 20c red, 25c yellow-green, 30c olive brown, 50c violet, 75c rose, 1.25 L blue, 1.75 Lx1 L orange, 2.55 Lx2 L claret and 2.75 Lff2 L purple.

ITALIAN COLONIES: Both Cyrenaica and Tripolitania are to have sets of postage and air-mail stamps issued in connection with the second International Exhibition of Colonial Art, to be held this month at Naples. The postage set is of six values. For Cyrenaica the design will be a native Arab horseman and for Tripolitania the oasis of Cufra.

LITHUANIA: Five new values have been added to the current new issue set of stamps of Lithuania. The values are the 2c pink and orange yellow, 10c brown, 1 L salmon and brown, 3 L green and 5 L maroon and blue.

Persia's New Series

PERSIA: A new series of nine stamps is to be issued to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the present rule and will show the program of Persia during the past 10 years. The values are the 5 di depicting an Allegory of Justice; 10 di, Ruins of Persepolis; 15 di, Allegory of Instruction, 30 di; Persian aviation; 45 di, the sanatorium of Ab-Guarm in the Mazanderan; 75 di, Modern cement works in Chali Abdul Azim, near Teheran; 90 di, s. s. "Palang of the Persian Navy; 1 Ri, the Railway on the Karoun River; and 1.50 Ri, the new Post Office and Customs Building at Teheran.

ROUMANIA: Two large-size stamps have been issued by Roumania showing an excellent portrait of King Carol.

RUSSIA: Dimitri Ivanovitch Mendelejeff, the famous Russian chemist, has been honored by Russia with a set of four stamps showing his portrait. The values are the 5 k green, 10 k brown, 15 k vermillion and 20 k violet blue.

SWITZERLAND: Switzerland has issued a special sheet of four stamps in honor of the recent Philatelic Exhibition held at Zurich. The stamps are the 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c values of the current Alpine series.

On the Margin of the small sheet is the inscription "NABA 1934 ZURICH" and NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PHILATELY in French German and Italian. The sheets were sold at the Exhibition only.

Left to Right—Cyrenaica, Showing Mounted Arab. Stamp Honoring Dimitri Ivanovitch Mendelejeff, Famous Russian Chemist. Tripolitania, Showing the Oasis of Cufra.

A Book for Bird Lovers

All About Birds, by W. S. Berridge. London: Harrap. 7s. 6d. net.

BIRD lovers will find a store of information in Mr. Berridge's very readable book, each chapter of which deals with some specially interesting aspect of bird life, uncovering many peculiar habits, giving away nest-building secrets, telling of the difficulties with which birds have to contend, not only at the hands of man but of one another, and of the remarkable methods they adopt in order to maintain themselves and their young.

One chapter is devoted to the something strong and solid for its large, dome-shaped home, which often weighs about nine pounds and measure 12 inches across. The mud walls are at least one-half inch thick and as hard as a brick, and the interior is divided into two compartments. Still more commodious is the three-roomed maisonette of the hammer-head, which may measure as much as two yards across and contains an entrance hall, a night nursery and a day nursery.

The weaver-birds of India weave coconut fiber, strips of palm-leaves and grasses together to form a nesting-chamber, while the tailor-bird actually sews the edges of leaves together, using its beak as a needle and the silk from the cocoons of caterpillars as thread. It doesn't forget to make a knot to prevent the thread from slipping, either!

Most people think that birds sit on their eggs to keep them warm, but some do so to keep them cool, the Egyptian plover bearing up under the tropical sun in order to shade the clutch moistening the surrounding sand with water, and wetting her breast feathers in a nearby river before settling upon the nest.

It is also generally believed that birds can move rapidly in the air but are not much good on the ground. As a matter of fact some birds are great runners, a certain American cuckoo, no larger than a magpie, being able to outpace a horse for a distance of several hundred yards, while an emu has been known to keep ahead of a motorcar that was being driven at 35 miles per hour for a distance of three miles.

Giant birds, birds of prey, domestic birds and extinct birds are among the many subjects covered, while the numerous excellent illustrations from photographs taken by the author add to the interest of this remarkable book.

Making Friends With Animals

MANY boys and girls who love animals will be interested in the practical hints given by Dr. Frank Thone in a recent Science News Letter on how to make friends with wild animals.

First must come the quiet and gentle attitude, the refraining from any attempt to grab. And then he writes:

"After the quietness, the passivity, that lets the natural trustfulness of small creatures develop itself, comes luring with little gifts of food. . . . This innocent bribery must also be conducted quietly and without aggressive movements. Too many of us become impatient when the squirrel does not promptly run up and take the proffered nut from between our fingers. The bestowal of many nuts is demanded as the price of confidence; even a squirrel's friendship is not for sale cheap. The park squirrel that runs up your coat and rummages your pockets at first sight has already received his introduction to human friendliness from other teachers.

"Even after you have won the trust of bird or animal by quietness, and completed your conquest by an appeal to its appetite, you must continue the friendship on the creature's own terms. Some animals and birds do not mind being handled others never submit willingly to being held. You simply have to find out the preferences of the species you are dealing with, and even of the separate individuals of that species.

"Friendship between man and animals on a wholesale scale is splendidly demonstrated in our national parks. Hunting is rigidly prohibited the year round; every firearm brought into a national park is sealed by a ranger at the entrance. Hence the national parks animals and birds have never learned the fear of man as a destroyer, and know him only as another creature who comes into their range, and sometimes gives them food.

"Thus we have the spectacle of friendly dealings not only between man and small creatures like marmots and jays, but the circle is enlarged enough to take in such giants as deer and black bear. . . ."

STAMP WINDOW

50 DIFFERENT Mint Russia, including 6 complete sets, catalog value over $2.70, only 10 cents to approval applicants. IMPERIAL STAMP COMPANY, Box M-145, Gary, Ind.

U. S. BLUE EAGLE ✠ 1951, 5c With 10 commems., 25c. Postage, 3c. 50 Map Stamps, $1. Approvals, U. S. and Foreign. Reference, please. MRS. E. A. BROWN 1 Marble Hill Ave., N. Y. C.

125 DIFFERENT STAMPS FREE To applicants for our approval selections. References necessary. We buy stamp collections. LaSALLE STAMP COMPANY 19 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

The New "STRIP" MOUNTS Patented WATKINS' PATENT

Priced 1000 7½d. Three times as Quick as the old Single Mounts

Excellent Approval Sheets sent on application.
H. WATKINS,
60 Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, Eng.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

The Mail Bag

Christchurch, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

A friend of mine, who is a reporter, often sends me a copy of your paper. Your Mail Bag corner greatly interests me. I should like to obtain some pen friends through this means. Perhaps someone would like to correspond with me, as I think New Zealand is so small it is not greatly known.

I am 18 years of age and would like someone about the same age to write to me. I am interested in languages, literature and sports, especially swimming, tennis and skating. I can speak French. I should like friends from all over the world, but especially from Germany.

In my envelope I am inclosing a letter which my sister would like forwarded. She wrote to you a few weeks ago.

Hoping to receive some friends in the near future. Marie B.

Angelica, New York

Dear Editor:

I am 14 years old and would like to correspond with boys from anywhere, especially from South America. I am interested in stamp collecting, music, Latin and books. I also play the cornet and am in the school band. This summer we are going to play at the firemen's convention. Every Saturday night the band gives a concert in the park.

Around this part of the country it is very dry. This afternoon the sky grew dark and it started to thunder But alas, there was only a small shower. We have hope, though, and that goes a long way toward getting rain. Anyhow, we all hope it will rain soon. Our farm is very pretty right now. All the corn and potatoes are growing well despite the dry weather. We have a little calf named Bluebell. He very cute and also very funny.

John R.

[John's letter was written some time ago. —Ed.]

Reinbek, near Hamburg, Germany

Dear Boys and Girls:

Since visiting my American Grandfather three years ago, and after having visited the Publishing House and The Mother Church, I feel that a further bond of friendship and mutual interests unites us, and for that reason it may interest you to hear from a friend across the ocean.

I am 17 years old and very busy in school. As we have six whole school days and no half holiday on Saturdays our Sundays have been somewhat full of engagements. But to our great joy we hear that this is to be changed in future and that we shall have Saturdays off for hikes and Hitler youth activity, leaving Sunday free for individual interests and Sunday school or church. When in America I heard a saying which I think went like this: "All work and no play makes Tom a dull boy." And this was true to a great extent formerly in Germany, for we had to study a great deal and had little time for sport, or physical exercise. We like the new plan much better. Do you blame us!

I am a captain in the Hitler youth division, and we meet every week and spend a few hours together—reading, doing gymnastics, hiking and camping. We have begun to understand that young people must learn to be a law unto themselves and set a standard for the still younger ones. Smoking and drinking are prohibited in all our youth organizations.

Last year I spent four weeks at a boys' military camp. In order to prove that material wealth and position make no difference in our intercourse, and that we have all things in common, we do the following things when going on hikes: Instead of eating what we have brought along, we put all our sandwiches in a pile, form a circle, take hands and march around singing some little ditty. At a given signal we stop and grab the nearest sandwich. It is very good for us all to grab what our comrade has brought along and thereby see his need, for many a time have I gotten just blackbread with the thinnest intimation of butter on it. This spirit of unity tends to unite us and do away with class distinction and pride. Through new regulations and plans that have been mapped out, the different classes are getting to know each other better and esteem each other's work.

Before the war we used to have a year of compulsory military service. This has been done away with and instead of this military year of service, we now have working camps where manual labor is done either on farms, roads or in other ways and followed by lectures in free hours.

I am a member of a branch Sunday school and my daily study helps me more efficiently to solve all the problems that are liable to confront us all.

I hope that some of our friends will visit us here. It is really worth while to take a bicycle or hiking tour through Germany. The Youth Hostels, or Jugend Herbergen as they are called here, afford simple but clean quarters for those who are in possession of a permit which costs about $1 a year. A night's lodging only costs about 10 cents, and many of these homes are situated in old castles of historic interest

With all good wishes,
An interested Mailbagger,
Wilhelm B

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Claire L. (14-15), Atlantic City, New Jersey. From girls her age interested in Christian Science. Interested in making scrapbooks, dancing, reading, swimming and writing.

Lois T. (15), Muskegon Heights, Michigan. From England, France, South America and the United States. Interested in all sports and reading.

Ruth M. (16), Long Beach, California. From anywhere, especially New Zealand and Australia.

Helen B. (17), Port Washington, New York. From anywhere, particularly England and Germany. Interested in field hockey, archery and swimming.

Mary Blair B. (17), Birmingham, Alabama. From music students anywhere, particularly Europe. Also interested in interior decoration, books, Chinese and Japanese art, collecting dolls and languages.

Bellby M. (19), Upland, California. Would like a Spanish-speaking correspondent, and one who is a French student, studying English. Is a university student, interested in the piano, languages, and pen and ink sketching.

From Boys

James T. D. (12), Marshall, Illinois. From Europe

Over 20

A Eric B., Redland, Bristol, England. From anywhere, particularly Sweden, Switzerland, France, Germany and the United States. Interested in international relations, travel, music, literature and sports.

Harriet L., Brooklyn, New York. From anywhere. Interested in music. Works in a lawyer's office.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

How a Boy's Vision Came True

Kingsley Fairbridge: Courage and Service

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE were three of them—two small boys and a dog—all wet through and desperately hungry. Water for breakfast, water for lunch, and water for dinner. Moreover they slept in water, for the soaking rain of the Border hills fell incessantly, and their blankets were saturated.

It was while they were still far from home, breasting the African slopes and longing for comfort and shelter, that the younger boy asked himself: "Why are there no farms here? Why are there no people?" And picking out first one plateau and then another on the great stretch of land thought, "There is room for a farm there."

It was exhausting work climbing the steep, slippery hills, and as he looked into the valleys, where the grass grew six feet high, he tried to imagine smoke rising from a chimney and cattle cropping the grass down. Cold and miserable he said aloud: "Some day I will bring farmers here."

That boy was Kingsley Fairbridge and the vision that came to him at the age of 12 remained with him night and day. He was no ordinary child; the life he led in the lonely vastness of Africa was no ordinary life. When 11 years of age he left school and learned to hunt among the valleys and climb the rocky heights of the mountains; to walk great distances, sometimes as much as 60 odd miles; and to act as advance agent for his father, a land surveyor to the Cape Government.

In Africa: Boyhood Adventures

On one occasion, when clambering up a boulder with his sheath knife between his teeth, he found himself looking into the cold eye and blunted nose of a giant python; on another, following a bushy path at sunrise, he encountered a mighty baboon; later, swimming a rapidly flowing river, he and his dog rested halfway on a spit of washed sand, only to discover the fresh footprints of a great crocodile. For 10 minutes he sat and shivered, gazing into the deep water that lay between him and the bank. Then, hurling stones into the track, and shouting at the top of his voice to the accompaniment of the dog's barks, he plunged in and swam for his life, arriving safe and sound with his little companion at his side.

Sometimes on his tramps he was accompanied by lions, stepping stealthily in the dark, moving when he moved, and stopping when he stopped. For four months on end a leopard kept him company at night, stealing along through the grasses and the wild custard-apples.

At the age of 18, he visited England, exploring the cities, comparing the overcrowded streets with the lack of population in South Africa, and spending long hours thinking out his emigration scheme.

A Problem and Its Solution

Back in Rhodesia again, he was wheeling a punctured bicycle along a sun-scorched road when, closing his eyes to the heat, he saw a street in the East End of London, crowded with children, unwashed and unwanted. He saw workhouses and orphanages full of boys and girls, and people struggling to keep these institutions going. "Farmers—children—farmers—children." The words kept pace with him as he pushed his way through the hot dust.

And then, quite suddenly, he realized what must be done. Why not train the children to be farmers in the land where they would farm? Why not shift the orphanages of Britain to the shores of Greater Britain where farmers and farmers' wives were needed, and where no man with strong arms and a willing heart would ever want for his daily bread?

But for such a project he needed knowledge, and from the time he was eleven he had had no schooling. A friend suggested that he should apply for a Rhodes scholarship, and soon he was making arrangements to leave Rhodesia for three years at Oxford.

When the time came to say good-by to his father and to tell him something of his great scheme, he found him strangely silent.

"But these people, all these people you are working for, they may never know what you have done, they may never thank you," he said.

Facing the Issue

And Fairbridge replied simply, "I know."

Then followed a tough uphill fight against innumerable odds and disappointments, which needed greater courage and a far stouter heart to overcome than all the physical dangers he had faced as a boy in Africa.

Today, after 25 years, the Fairbridge Farm Schools of Western Australia are firmly established, and money is being raised to extend the activity to British Columbia. The Prince of Wales has given £1000 to the fund, and the Government has promised financial help for the new venture, which it regards as the best and most successful of all forms of migration.

Thus the dream of a small boy has come true.

Siamese Twins' Race

This is a mixed race.

The boys and girls are tied together, back to back, around their waists.

They stand at the starting line with the girls facing the finish.

The course is 25 yards long.

At the starting signal they race to the finish line, the girls running forward and the boys backward.

The boys should travel with their feet separated to avoid walking on the heels of the girls.

Progress is rather uncertain and the players sometimes find themselves overturned along the course.

Finding the Right School in Europe

If you are looking for a desirable school in Europe, you may find your problem simplified by consulting the advertisements in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. They put you in touch with a selected group of schools in the British Isles and on the Continent that are well equipped to serve you.

Approximately fifty European schools are represented in the Monitor during the year. They understand the special needs of children from the homes of our readers and they welcome investigation of their facilities.

Look for these advertisements on the Progress in Education Pages of the Tuesday and Saturday issues of the Monitor. You will find various types of schools advertised . . . those that appeal to students from the United States and other lands . . . and those of interest mainly to students in the school's native country.

Grandfather Tsao

NO ONE in the little Chinese village of Shih Fang Yuan knew more about its happenings than Grandfather Tsao. Being old and venerable and the head of his clan, he had graduated from the long, sun-warmed days of work in the fields to a pleasantly patriarchal seat on a three-legged stool outside the gate of the small compound which housed the Tsao family. From this strategic point he was able to keep, figuratively speaking, one keen eye under its brush of brow on the domestic happenings inside the courtyard, and the other on the communal events of the village which meandered in a gentle procession of daily routine along the dusty lane which the gateway commanded.

Nothing escaped Grandfather Tsao. He knew when Hsiao Liu, or Little Six—the youngest grandchild—ran stumbling to the low table and jostled off the white earthenware bowl with the brown bats on it, breaking it into deplorable pieces. Hsiao Liu had been ashamed, and had wanted to scurry out of the compound and remain away until the reverberations of his crime had rolled to dullness. But Grandfather Tsao had reached out as the child scampered through the gate, catching him by the full seat of his diminutive red trousers, and given him a smart slap. Thereupon Hsiao Liu had wept noisomely, and Grandfather Tsao had set him upon his knee and delivered a long homily upon the disadvantages of carelessness, the value of property, and the manliness of remaining to shoulder juvenile misdeeds. And Hsiao Liu, with his three tiny pigtails tied erect with red string, had stuck a dirty fist into his eyes to comfort his tears, and had pouted up his lower lip like a *chiao tzŭ* dumpling, and looked so satisfactorily woebegone that Grandfather Tsao had forgiven him (with lengthy volubility) and presented him with a copper to spend when the vendor of sweets should next stroll by.

* * *

IT WAS GRANDFATHER TSAO, too, who was the first to see the newly married daughter of the Changs, returning along the road to pay the customary visit to her parents. Her wedding had taken place some days before, with red paper pasted outside the family gate, and a procession of tootling, banging musicians and banner bearers in soiled red-and-green robes marching solemnly to and from the house, and feasting and gifts within, and the young bride, in a red gown and a red headdress, borne away weeping behind the curtains of an embroidered red wedding chair. But now she was returning for a few days to her girlhood home; and Grandfather Tsao was the first to spy her, appearing like a doll in a toy rickshaw at the far end of the lane. As the rickshaw bobbed nearer and grew larger, Grandfather Tsao was able to take a thorough look at her, dressed up in a silken robe of peacock blue, with bright red shoes on her feet, and a bright red peony—the wedding flower—in her sleek black hair, and bright red rouge on her cheeks. She looked pretty indeed, and even magnificent in her new silk clothes. And Grandfather Tsao ran next door at once to the gate of the Changs, his knees shaking and his voice quaking with excitement, because he was the one to bear the news, and called out:

"*Lai! Lai!* Your daughter has come to visit you, from her new husband's house! She is here in a rickshaw, and very elegant she looks, too!"

Whereupon the Changs, from the Elder of the Family down to the youngest baby in the arms of the youngest son's wife, came hurrying to the gate, and a child was dispatched to call the men from the fields. The daughter blushed with her new dignity as a married woman, and did not giggle as she would have done a fortnight before when she was still a *kuniyang*. She felt self-conscious indeed as she stepped grandly out of the rickshaw (she, who had seldom ridden in a rickshaw before, being quite able to walk) and bowed low before her mother and father. Then she was taken inside the compound, and Grandfather Tsao reluctantly went back to his three-legged stool, because this was a family occasion for the Changs. But all morning he could hear the tongues clacking as the bride's relatives asked her a thousand questions about her new home, and her new husband, and her new mother-in-law, and whether their furniture was better than the Changs', and whether her trousseau, which had cost her parents so many dollars of silver and paper, had been properly admired. Grandfather Tsao would have loved to have been inside the next courtyard among his neighbors; but still, he was happy on his stool, where the trees flecked the sunlight with shade that moved as the wind moved. When he sat there, he was sure to miss nothing.

* * *

ALL THE VILLAGE OF Shih Fang Yuan was accustomed to seeing him sitting, day after day, bundled up like a parcel in his black padded clothes, in winter when the sun warmed the wind's sting, or clad in only a pair of faded blue trousers and a fan, in the summer time. The soft light fell on the brown polish of his half-bald head, and the breeze touched with slow fingers the thin gray fringe of his venerable beard. The villagers became as used to him as if he were a part of the wall, or one of the willows that drooped over the lane like a gentle smile; except, of course, that he was human, and old enough to merit deep respect. They stopped to pass the time of day with him whenever they went in front of the house, pushing their barrows of onions or radishes or cabbages to the Peking market, or shouldering hoes on the way to their fields, or pausing as they ambled to the corner tea shop for an idle hour at the end of a long day. Thus it was that Grandfather Tsao became a sort of clearing house for gossip, which he amiably relished. And when, after most of the village had gone to bed, Farmer Chu and his wife were heard quarreling heartily at the top of their lungs, Mrs. Chang, who was too nearly asleep to leave her bed even to watch a quarrel—which is always a source of village entertainment, accompanied as it is by noise and gusto—said drowsily to her husband: "I wonder what it can be about. I must ask Grandfather Tsao, first thing tomorrow morning. He will be sure to know."

* * *

FROM HIS THREE-LEGGED STOOL Grandfather Tsao kept a patriarchal watch over the children and the animals of his household. The thick-furred watchdog slept sprawled in the sun near his feet for companionship, while the sleek Mongolian cat—black and white like a magpie—often tiptoed about its business around the gate. Sometimes Grandfather Tsao reached out a long brown hand, knotted with age like the roots of a tree, and stroked its arching back. The chickens clucked and scratched in the road, humorless and preoccupied; if they strayed too far, Grandfather Tsao summoned them back with a loud, cackling call. And often, as he dozed in the sun, he was soothed with the regular rhythm of the family donkey, grinding the grain with a stone roller on a round platform of baked clay, walking around and around and around in a circle, while the crushed grain hovered in a faint, powdery cloud.

But best of all Grandfather Tsao loved the high childish lisp of his grandchildren, trotting about his stool like small, noisy planets around an orbit. The eldest boy was old enough to gather grass-fuel and to feed the animals, and the eldest girl to help cook the cabbage and macaroni and to sweep the compound with her slim back bent over the low, broad broom. But the younger ones rolled about in the dust at the grandfather's feet like four clumsy puppies, squealing at each other in Chinese baby talk, scratching little games in the earth and greedily begging for coppers whenever the kindly sweet seller trotted up the lane with his tempting baskets dangling from the wooden yoke across his shoulder. Grandfather Tsao always watched them, smiling.

M. M. M.

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Boy on a Hill

AND there he stands a statue on a hill,
leaning against the blue arc of the sky,
pensive against the afternoon and still
as some great bird preening to lift and fly.

How far above the tumult of the world,
how far beyond the noisy river flowing,
watching the clouds with all their pinions furled,
watching the day ebbing to gold and going.

An echo rises from the vale, the far
green woods shout back an answer as he stands
against the sunset, golden as a star,
holding a torch of fire in his hands.

HAROLD VINAL.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORRE DEL BOCCALE: *A Wood Engraving by Bruno Bramanti*

Book Hungry

HANS CHRISTIAN was one of the odd children who instinctively prefer making friends with their elders. They are sensitive, imaginative, reaching out for sympathy and comprehension. . . . Hans Christian already had a great many friends among them; the old woman in the hospital, the grocer's widow with the theatre programmes, the man with the handbills; and many others who felt attracted to a child who paid attention to them, listened to their stories and told them his, brought them his little presents of wild-flower wreaths, and berries on a straw. Whenever it was the teacher's birthday, Hans Christian arrived with a wreath and a poem, which the teacher sometimes thanked him for and sometimes laughed at, but this did not deter the boy, who knew that the teacher wrote hymns. The glory of authorship was thus so vivid around him that it seemed an honour even to be laughed at by a real poet.

He now knew the word; his ear, quick to catach veery intonation had heardit spoktn as though it were something sacred. Near his home lived the widow and the old-maid sister of a pastor, who had written poetry, simple folk-songs. Hans Christian had heard plays spoken of in his home, but not verse. The two old ladies were attracted by the fatherless boy, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, that the boy whose father had been the only companion of his mind now felt the void and went roaming around to fill it. The fine tendrils waving in the air instinctively stopped here. It was the first cultivated home in which the boy had ever been, and one can imagine the reverence which thrilled him. "My brother, the poet," the old maid would say, her eyes shining. From her he learned that to be a poet was something splendid, something glorious. She liked him to read aloud and to sing for her, and their home became his while his mother was out.

In the house of the pastor's widow, Hans Christian met Shakespeare; not indeed the poet, for the translation was a poor one, but he met the grand and thrilling melodramatist. The vivid descriptions surged in his head. . .

Hans Christian read everything he could lay hold of. As soon as he heard that people owned books, he presented himself at their door, whether he knew them or not, and convinced them that he must have a book, as a really hungry beggar convinces one he must have food. The entreaty in his pleasant voice and expressive face was all-conquering. . . .

He at last met Shakespeare the poet in a better translation, and now even Holberg was dethroned, not to mention the verses of the poor pastor. With his ability to learn by heart, he committed many scenes from the plays to memory, declaiming them sonorously in the little turf-shed by his home.—SIGNE TOKSVIG, in "The Life of Hans Christian Andersen." (London: Macmillan. Boston: Little, Brown.)

In an Irish Cottage

THE mistress of the house had given up to me her blue and white bedroom. I pulled the blue curtains back to see a three-quarter moon over the hills. The borders of the tilled fields were blurred in the darkness. I could not bear to draw curtains on the moon, sailing now over Claremont Carn and Foughil. There was golden candlelight in my room and outside that white sea of moonlight.

Two little orange lights show the Customs Station at Carrickarnon, watchful lights.

I went to sleep at last, but woke often to sit up and see the valley and the mountains. Sometimes they were a dream world with a great lake where I had sailed. Jupiter had lighted a lamp to rival the Customs Station.

At some morning hour I woke and saw a broad band of primrose sky over the mountains, above that a cloud like a pall. The moon was gone. The valley brimmed with mist; this was the lake of my dream. Claremont Carn stood up dark and solid against that gold sky. Foughil, so like a crocodile in shape, raised his back from the drifting vapor. The primrose sky grew brighter. It was flecked with feathers of gold cloud.

Suddenly, in the swiftest moment, a dazzling disc crested the mountain. It was too bright to watch steadily. It rose—rose—rose till the morning sun was up and the white room gleamed with light.

How pleasant to lie and look at blue curtains against white walls, at blue china on a shelf, at books and flowers, the mistress's scout-staff, her Jack Yeats' print, her pictures.—From "Knockmaroon," by W. M. LETTS. (New York: Dutton.)

BRUNO BRAMANTI, a young Florentine artist, holds a high position among modern wood engravers; and his work is sought after far beyond the bounds of his native land. In the Uffizi Gallery at Florence, and in the Gallery of Modern Art at Venice, it holds an honored place; examples of it are also preserved in the National Library of Paris and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, while in a large recent exhibition at Brussels it was awarded the first prize.

For almost three years Bruno Bramanti has been absent from Florence, spending the first part of the time at Rhodes, where he was called by the Governor to make a series of wood engravings, including a set of local postage stamps. He then went on to Syria, where he held a successful one-man exhibition at Beirut. He has since been in Jerusalem, studying the landscape, scenes and costumes so rich in records of the Old and New Testament.

Exhibitions of his work have been recently held simultaneously in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, and have arrested the attention of the many visitors, this kind of print made direct from the engraved block being but little known in the Near East.

The Household of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE home maker or home lover strives to improve the management of the household. She therefore welcomes those modern inventions and labor-saving devices which are the result of technical progress. These increase the efficiency of housework and allow the housekeeper to devote more leisure to the education of her children, to social work, to the study of art and music, to the reading of good books, in a word, to occupations which further intellectual and spiritual development. Logically, technical progress ought likewise to help raise the social and intellectual standard of living in the different countries. But we still hear complaints that mechanical progress is the chief cause of overproduction, unemployment, depression, and economic confusion in world affairs.

Can the fruits of intelligence be harmful to humanity? Certainly not! What has actually happened is that, generally speaking, the moral progress of mankind has not kept pace with material progress. Modern discoveries and labor-saving machinery forward world-wide expansion because, since consumption has not increased so quickly as production, the necessity has arisen to look for foreign markets, thus helping to make the nations interdependent. Better modes of transport, which tend to eliminate the limitations of time and space, urge on us the spirit of international coöperation. But the outlook of mankind is still very limited, and we see many signs of distrust, fear, selfish interests, and self-seeking nationalism.

Coöperation is defined as "collective action in the pursuit of common well-being." Mankind continues to believe in competition, which means "common strife for the same object." Competition may mean success at the cost of another. Coöperation blesses all.

A well-known writer has said, "Economy, which means, in Greek, 'household laws,' signifies a wise and legitimate management of the household for the common welfare." The laws of a household should mean order, planned action, thrift, and thoughtfulness. More than that, economy which works for the welfare of the people should express humane qualities, such as mercy, compassion, and, above all, brotherly love. Wars and mistrust cannot be lawful. In other words, our economy should be progressive in order that social life may be organized on a basis of coöperation and brotherly love.

Jesus said: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, . . . that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven;" and, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Now Christian Science explains to us that God's perfection is expressed in man's perfection, because the real man is the image and likeness of God, Spirit. Further, we understand that in spiritual consciousness there is no animosity. That is why brotherly love is a condition of perfection. Humanity's ultimate goal is perfection, and true progress is movement in that direction. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, makes this declaration in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233): "Progress is the law of God."

When speaking of modern inventions, Mrs. Eddy said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 345), "They all tend to newer, finer, more etherealized ways of living." Let us ask ourselves honestly, Have we used material progress for the common welfare? In other words, have we applied such household laws as bless all the human family? Jesus preached the kingdom of God—God's household. He said, "The kingdom of God is within you," meaning within our consciousness. Therefore man lives in spiritual consciousness—God's household. He turns for supply to divine Love. There is in reality neither overproduction of love nor lack of capacity to receive love.

The sun of righteousness pours out light and warmth from its inexhaustible source. Divine ideas do not occupy material space, and there is no need for elbowing under the sunlight of righteousness. There can be no interruption of activity in God's household, and nothing can prevent Mind from expressing itself in useful, beautiful, and intelligent ideas.

God's household is a present fact. Understanding this, we can realize our right place and come under the jurisdiction of God's laws. We shall become better citizens, and we shall see, in right coöperation, the solution of all world problems. And in the extension of our sympathy to all nations we shall find a larger field of action and of mutual international help.

Christ Jesus revealed God as the Father of all. He commanded his followers to preach the gospel to all nations. Mrs. Eddy speaks of God and man as "the infinite Principle and infinite idea,—as one Father with His universal family, held in the gospel of Love" (Science and Health, p. 577).

The household of God is universal. His "household laws" are also universal, and through Christian Science are being proved to be universally applicable.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

БОЖЬЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЗАБОТЛИВАЯ или любящая свой дом хозяйка старается улучшить веденье своего хозяйства. Поэтому она приветствует те современные открытия и механические изобретения, обеспечивающие экономию труда, которые являются результатом нашего технического прогресса. Увеличивая производительность домашней работы, они позволяют хозяйке уделять больше времени воспитанию ея детей общественной деятельности, искусству, музыке, чтению хороших книг, одним словом, тем занятиям, которые способствуют умственному и духовному развитию. Разсуждая логично, технический прогресс должен был—бы одинаково способствовать поднятию общественного и культурного уровня жизни в разных странах. Между тем мы все еще слышим жалобы, что механический прогресс есть главная причина перепроизводства, безработицы, упадка и экономического беспорядка в мировых делах.

Но могут—ли плоды разума вредить человечеству? Конечно нет. Случилось—же на самом деле то, что моральный прогресс человечества отстал от прогресса материального. Современные открытия и экономизирующие труд машины требуют расширения экономической жизни в мировом масштабе. Так как рост потребления не шел в уровень с ростом производства, то пришлось искать иностранных рынков, вследствие чего народы стали зависить друг от друга. Улучшенные способы передвижения постепенно устраняющие и время и пространство принуждают нас действовать в смысле международного сотрудничества. Между тем поле арения человечества еще очень ограничено и мы видим много признаков недоверия, страха, эгоистических интересов, себялюбивого национализма.

Слово сотрудничество означает "коллективное действие ради общего благополучия." Люди продолжают верить в конкуренцию, что означает "борьба за один и тот—же предмет." Конкуренция может означать успех за счет другого. Сотрудничество благославляет всех.

Известный автор сказал: "Экономия—что по гречески значит законы хозяйства—есть мудрое и законное управление хозяйством ради всеобщего благополучия." Законы в хозяйстве должны означать порядок, планомерные действия, бережливость и вдумчивость. Более того, экономия способствующая всеобщему благополучию людей должна отражать такие гуманные качества, как милосердие, сострадание и, превыше всего, братскую любовь. Войны и недоверье не могут быть законны. Иными словами наша экономия должна быть прогрессивной для того, чтобы социальная жизнь могла быть с'организована на началах кооперации и братской любви.

Иисус сказал: "Вы слышали, что сказано? люби ближнего твоего и ненавидь врага твоего. А Я говорю вам: любите врагов ваших. . . . Да будете сынами Отца вашего Небесного," и еще сказал: "И так будьте совершенны, как совершенен Отец ваш Небесный."

Христианская Наука об'ясняет нам, что совершенство Бога отражается в совершенстве человека, ибо истинный человек—образ и подобие Бога, Духа. Далее мы знаем, что в духовном сознании нет враждебности. Поэтому—то братская любовь в есть условие совершенства. Окончательная цель человечества есть совершенство и настоящий прогресс есть движение в этом направлении. Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки Mary Baker Eddy делает следующее заявление в своей книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 233) "Прогресс—закон Бога."

Говоря о современных изобретениях Mrs. Eddy сказала: "Они ведут к более новым, утонченным, более эфирообразным способам существования." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, стр. 345) Спросим—же себя: пользовались—ли мы материальным прогрессом ради всеобщего благополучия? Иначе говоря, применяли—ли мы такие хозяйственные законы, которые благословляют всю человеческую семью? Иисус проповедывал Царство Божье—Божье хозяйство. Он сказал: "Царство Божье внутри вас," подразумевая внутри нашего сознания. Поэтому человек живет в духовном сознании—Божьем Хозяйстве. Он обращается за средствами существования к божественной Любви. На самом деле нет ни перепроизводства любви, ни недостатка в умении получать любовь.

Солнце праведности излияет свет и тепло из своего неисчерпаемого источника. Божественные идеи не занимают материального пространства и нет им надобности вытеснять друг друга из под солнца праведности. Не может быть прекращения деятельности в Божьем хозяйстве и ничто не может воспрепятствовать Разуму проявлять себя в полезных, прекрасных, и умных делах.

Божье хозяйство есть действительность. Понимая это, мы сознаем принадлежащее нам по праву место и переходим в подведомственность Божьих Законов. Мы станем лучшими гражданами и будем видеть в хорошем сотрудничестве разрешение всех мировых вопросов. А в распространении наших симпатий на все народы мы обретем более широкое поле деятельности и взаимной международной помощи.

Христос Иисус открыл нам Бога, как Отца всех. Он велел своим последователям проповедовать Евангелье всем народам. Mrs. Eddy говорит о Боге и о человеке как о "бесконечном Принципе и бесконечной идее—едином Отце с Его вселенской семьей, соединенных в Евангелии Любви." (Science and Health стр. 577).

Божье Хозяйство есть вся вселенная и Его "хозяйственные законы"—законы вселенские. А Христианская Наука доказывает возможность вселенского применения этих законов.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

To a Spider

INGENIOUS elfin engineer,
You stretch your bridges over space
With far-flung cables, flexile, sheer,
And girders of translucent lace.

Nocturnal fisher, swift and sly,
You fling your net athwart the air
And harvest forth your moth and fly
From sea of wind with subtle care.

A tight-rope acrobat, you tread
Your slender silk with native ease
And then, with quick-extending thread,
You spin your own trapeze.

A momentary jeweler,
From moist night air you coax your pearls;
At dawn the sun, like conjurer,
Your rainbow handiwork unfurls.

I seek not entertainment far
When close at hand your talents shine,
Technician, sportsman, circus-star,
And artist of elastic line.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAY.

I Walk Along This Little Path at Night

I WALK along this little path at night
That leads across the marsh. Wild iris here
Tosses its blue by day; but 'tis alight
With fireflies now, even as the clear
Blue skies are all alight with stars.

I walk this narrow marshy road at night;
A little mist rising from out the ground
Hovers about my footsteps, and the light
Of stars is veiling, where it glows around
The reeds and rushes of the bars.

Along a marshy path the fireflies glow,
And overhead is all agleam with stars,
There is a little veiling at the bars
But there is light above me, and below,
The light of fireflies and of stars.

—MAUD SLYE, in "Songs and Solaces." (Boston: Stratford.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Move Downward With Few Sharp Losses

Commodity and Money Markets

Few Sharp Losses Are Established In Stock Market

rs Direct Attack Upon California Shares— Tone Unsettled

By Forrest Price

...o you believe in apparitions? Well, evidently the stock market co...

...because some people holding C...ornia stocks began to worry today over the possible outcome of the November elections in that State, there was general selling of these issues, and down went prices.

This unsettled the whole market. It turned weak in the early afternoon. A mild rally occurred before the close.

Total sales today aggregated about 570,000 shares.

California Packing was down 4½ points at one time. Pacific Lighting dropped 2, Standard Oil of California 1 and Union Oil of California 1⅝.

A loss of nearly 4½ points occurred in Safeway Stores.

United States Smelting, another weak sister, was down 7½ points at one time.

Losses of 2 points or more were sustained by Bohn Aluminum, American Steel Foundries, Amarada, Wright Aero and United States Rubber first preferred.

Then there was quite a list of stocks recording losses of a point or more.

In face of the general weakness gains of a point or so were established by Hahn Department Stores preferred, Union Pacific preferred, Johns-Manville and Crystal Sugar.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the bond market was the strengthening tendency of U. S. Governments. Among the corporate loans gains were made by the rails. A few, however, were soft. Moderate gains were recorded by some of the utilities. In the foreign division Polish 7s dropped nearly 2 points.

Among the commodities grain values were a little higher.

Cotton prices were heavy.

Sometimes it seems difficult to find anything of a constructive character in the business news. Better times have been "just around the corner" for so long that it is little wonder people are impatient.

However, in the long-drawn-out five years of depression a foundation for better conditions has been laid. And in the end the experience which has been heartbreaking for many will prove invaluable to big and little.

For one thing it is believed that the trying times have widened the concepts of most people. A better understanding between capital and labor undoubtedly is one of the valuable results.

The serious efforts now being made by the Administration at Washington to end all labor disputes, if successful, will be of untold benefit to the whole people. If the adjustment machinery could be made permanent it would mean a saving annually of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The total strike cost in the United States in 1919 was $2,000,000,000. The British coal strike of 1920 cost $1,000,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The stock market suffered a mild attack of fear today and prices generally pointed lower.

Weakness in some issues of California corporations unsettled the list. Other than fears of radical candidates winning in the November elections, there was no especial news to account for the declining tendencies in most groups.

New lows for the year were recorded by Safeway Stores, off nearly 4 points, and Pacific Gas, Union Oil of California and Standard Oil of California, off more than 1 each. Losses of around 4 were suffered by California Packing and U. S. Smelting.

The oils were in supply, with Standard of New Jersey, Texas Gulf, Socony, Seaboard and Mid-Continental Petroleum sagging fractionally to a point.

Others, down fractionally to 2, included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, Case, Loew's, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pullman, American Smelting, Alaska Juneau, Allied Chemical, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber preferred, and Pacific Lighting.

Some resistance was shown by the alcohols, such as National Distillers, American Commercial and U. S. Industrial.

While pointing out that the internal conditions of the equities market had been greatly strengthened since the beginning of the week, commission house prognosticators continued to display considerable timidity in their views of nearfuture trends.

Bonds Firm

Bonds generally displayed a firm tone today, with high-grade issues recording good gains in many instances. Losses were confined to minor fractions as a rule.

U. S. Treasury issues provided the market leadership. Gains in Government obligations ranged up to almost half a point, and there was a strong undertone of buying in lower-coupon issues and Government-guaranteed bonds. Strength in the Treasury list was partly attributed to the recent subsidence of inflationary sentiment in financial quarters.

Among railroad issues, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Union Pacific 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s registered fair-sized gains.

Goodyear 5s, Pacific Gas 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s improved moderately, while American Telephone 5s and Alleghany 5s held unchanged. A few issues, including New York Central, Northern Pacific 4s, Texas Corp and Bethlehem Steel 5s, eased.

Some foreign Government obligations declined. These included Belgian 7s, German 7s, Italian 7s, and Polish 7s. The last dipped almost 2 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct. 3
11⅞	6		Adams Express	300	7	6¾	6¾	7
34⅞	16	.2	Adams Millis	200	26½	26½	26½	26½
1⅜	6⅜		Addressograph	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
109¼	91¾	.3	Air Reduction	600	101	100¾	100¾	101¾
23⅞	16⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	8800	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅝
5¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
16⅜	5⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
160¾	115½	.6	Allied Chem	600	125¼	124	124½	124¾
23¾	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	600	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12½
3⅞	2½		Amal Leather	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
55⅝	41	.2	Amerada	300	4	3⅞	4	4
41⅜	25¼		Am Agri Chem	800	43	40½	40½	43
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	300	40	39½	39½	40
72⅛	46½		Am Crystal Sug pf	100	13	13	13	12¾
107⅞	90¼	.4	Am Can	30	53¾	52¾	53	54
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	600	98¼	97½	98¼	98¾
62	46¼	.3	Am Chicle	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	100	61	61	61	61¼
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	300	27½	26¾	27½	27
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	400	2¾	2	2	2
10	3¼		Am Ice	400	6¾	5¾	5¾	
45½	28⅞	.6	Am Ice pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	6½
1½	⅜		Am La France	100	28½	28½	28½	29½
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	100	½	½	½	½
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	300	15½	15½	15½	16
27⅝	15		Am Metal	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
12¼	3¾		Am Power & Lt	2100	13½	14½	15	15½
29½	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
17⅝	10		Am Radiator	200	13½	13½	13½	
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	6100	13¼	12¾	13¼	12¾
2⅝	¾		Am Ship & Com	2200	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16⅝
30	17⅜	.2	Am Shipbuilding	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	16	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
26½	10¼		Am Steel Fdries	4200	34½	33¾	34½	34½
81	59½	.2	Am Steel F pf	100	12½	12½	12½	13
121¾	103½	.7	Am Sug Ref pf	80	67	67	67	69
125¼	105¾	.9	Am Tel & Tel	100	118	118	118	
28¾	7¾		Am Tob B	3400	110	109¾	110	109¾
27⅝	14¼	.1*	Am Type F pf	10	9½	9½	9½	
17¼	4		Am Wat W & E	400	18½	18½	18½	18½
83¾	36	.1‡	Am Woolen	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
4¼	1		Am Woolen pf	100	39	39	39	39½
9	3¾		Am Writ Paper	200	1	1	1	1
17¾	10		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
10½	5½		Anaconda Cop	6200	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅜
36	26¼	.1	Andes Copper	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
6¾	3½		Archer Daniels	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
64¾	46¼		Armour Ill	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	33¼
8¾	3		Armour Ill pf	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
9¾	4½		Arnold Constable	400	61	60½	60½	63
18¼	7⅛		Art Metal Const	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
73¾	45¼		Asso Dry Goods	150	5½	5	5	5
90	70½	.2	Atchison T&SF	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
54¼	24½	.4	Atchison pf	4800	50¾	49	50	50¾
35½	21½		Atl Coast Line	200	80	80	80	80¾
55½	35¼	.2	Atl Refining	200	29½	28½	29	29¾
57⅜	16½		Atlas Powder	3000	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	23¾
16⅝	7		Auburn Auto	200	40	40	40	42
10¾	3¾		Austin Nichols	400	24½	23½	24½	24½
			Aviation Corp Del	2600	4	3⅞	4	3⅞

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct. 3
			—B—					
16	6½		Baldwin Loco	300	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
64¾	27		Baldwin Loco pf	4300	30¾	30	30	30½
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	4400	17¼	14¾	15¼	15½
37⅜	16⅜		Balt & Ohio pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
10	6		Barnsdall A	1000	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
67	58	.35	Beech-Nut Pack	100	66¾	66¼	66¼	
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	200	13	12½	13	12½
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	300	12	11¾	11¾	
19⅜	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
34½	26	1½	Best & Co	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	
49½	25¼		Bethlehem Steel	5000	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	26¾
40	19¼	.1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	22	22	22	
16¼	6		Blaw Knox	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
68¾	44½	.3	Boeing Airplane	600	21¾	20¾	21¾	22
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	7500	53	50½	52½	52½
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borden	500	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾
19⅜	12	1	Borg Warner	400	21¼	20¾	21¼	21¼
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Briggs Mfg	2000	17¼	17	17	17
97	82⅛	.6	Brooklyn Man T	200	39½	39	39	39½
61	45	.3	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91	91	91	91½
9¾	3½		Brown Shoe	200	50	50	50	
14½	6		Bucyrus Erie	100	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	3		Bucyrus E cv pf	800	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
13⅞	3		Budd Mfg	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5⅜	2		Budd Mfg	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
15½	5⅞		Budd Wheel	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15½	4		Bullard	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
19⅜	10½	.40	Burns Bros pf	30	9	9	9	9
3¼	1½		Burroughs Add	600	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
2⅛	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	3300	2	2	2	
32¾	13¾		Butte & Superior	300	1½	1½	1½	
67⅞	40		Byers	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
			Byers pf	20	41	41	41	
			—C—					
44¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	5800	35	31	33⅜	35½
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	300	15¼	15	15	14½
18⅛	11¾		Canadian Pacific	2300	13¼	13	13	13⅜
38	28½	.2	Cannon Mills	100	32	33	33	
86¾	56⅞	.4	Case Thresh	5200	44¾	41¼	44¾	42½
33¾	23	1	Case Thresh pf	60	63	63	63	63
44⅞	17½		Caterpillar Trac	1700	26¾	25	25¾	26½
22⅝	11½		Celanese Corp	12100	24¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
43½	30¼	.2	Celotex Co pf	60	9⅛	9	9	9½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Cerro de Pasco	3800	37	36	37	39½
8½	2½		Ches & Ohio	1500	42¾	42	42¼	42¾
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P	400	3½	3	3	3
15	4½		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	5	4¾	5	5
28¾	14		Chi N western	800	6	5¾	5¾	6
8	2		Chi Pneu Tire	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30¾	19½	.40	Chi Pneu T pf	100	16	16	16	
11⅝	3¾		ChiRI&P 6%	200	3	3	3	
17⅝	10¼	.2	Chickasha Cot O	100	26½	26½	26½	
60⅜	29¼	1†	Childs Company	200	5	5	5	
24⅜	17¼	.2	Chrysler	10	15½	15½	15½	15¾
86	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	11500	34¼	32⅜	34¼	32½
2⅛	½		City Ice & F pf	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
18¼	9¾		City Stores	20	78	78	78	78
2⅛	⅝		City Stores vtc	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	300	19	19	19	
28½	10		ColgatePalm-P	100	13	13	13	
9	5		Collins & Aikman	600	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
8¾	3¾		Colonial Beacon Oil	200	12	11½	12	12
19¼	7		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
37	21½	.1‡	Columbia Gas	100	4	4	4	
77¼	58	3.40	Columbia Pic vtc	3100	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
35⅛	18⅜	1	Columbian Carb	600	36½	34½	34½	35¼
30	23½	1¾	Comm Credit	800	26¾	26¼	26¾	26⅞
30	24	.2	Comm Cr 7% pf	200	29	29	29	
61	35¾	.2	Com Cr 6% pf B	30	28	28	28	
110¼	91	.6k	Comm Inv Tr	900	46	44¾	45	46¼
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	100½	100½	100½	
3¾	1½		Comm Solvents	2900	20	19½	19¾	19¾
13⅜	5		Commwlth & So	6800	18½	18½	19¼	19¼
31¼	22	1.60	Conde Nast Pub	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
5¾	1⅝		Congoleum Nairn	2900	29	28¾	29	28½
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film Ind	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
47⅜	25	.2	Consol Film I pf	400	13½	13¾	13¾	13⅜
95	82	.5	Consol Gas	2900	28½	27⅝	28¾	27⅞
14¼	7¼	.52b	Consol Gas pf	200	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
2⅛	½		Consol Textile	4500	7⅛	7½	7⅝	8
13¾	6⅛		Container A	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5¾	2⅜		Container B	300	8	8	8	
83¼	60½	.3	Cont Can	400	3¾	3	3	3
11¾	7		Cont Dia Fibre	800	84¾	48¼	84¾	84¾
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	6½	6½	6½	
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	600	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¼
51	40½	.3	Corn Exchange	4900	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	17⅛
84½	55½	.3*	Corn Products	230	44	42¾	43	43
9⅞	3⅝		Coty	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
35	28	.2	Cream of Wheat	100	32	32	32	
38¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	300	21½	20¾	21	21½
69	47	.4	Crown W Pap 1pf	40	64¾	63½	64¾	
4¾	3⅝		Crown Zellerback	500	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
3½	1		Crucible Steel	100	18	18	18	18½
9⅞	3½		Cuba Co	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
65	20½		Cuban Am Sug	400	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
85¾	43½	4½g	Curtis Pub pf	250	57	56	56⅜	57½
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	200	78½	78	78	78½
91	80½	.7	Cushman 7%	1500	2½	2½	2½	2½
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	10	82	83	83	
			—D—					
34½	10½	.40	Deere & Co	1200	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	17½
73½	20		Deere & Co pf	400	12½	12½	12½	
33¾	14		Del & Hudson	500	37¼	37¼	37¼	
84	63½	4	Del Lack & W	900	17¼	16¾	17	17
55½	10	1½‡	Detroit Edison	100	70	70	70	
28⅛	12	1	Devoe & Ray A	100	40	40	40	
46¼	32	2†	Diamond Match	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
23	14½	1.20	Dome Mines	2400	41¾	41	41¾	41⅝
28½	14¼		Dominion Stores	100	15½	15½	15½	
19	8¼		Douglas A	1300	15½	15½	14⅝	15
103⅞	80	2.60†	Dresser A	100	9	9	9	
125	115	6	du Pont de Nem	2600	90	88	90	88½
			du Pont deb	400	126	126	126	
			—E—					
			Eastern Roll Mill	900	5½	5½	5½	
101⅝	79	.4	Eastman Kodak	800	99	99	99	99¼
22½	12¾	1	Eaton Mfg	600	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
19¼	6		Eitingon Schild	200	8	8	8	
31⅝	15		Elec Auto-Lite	2800	23¼	22¼	23¼	22⅝
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	160	98½	98	98	
7½	3		Elec Boat	1200	4¼	4	4½	4½
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	300	7½	7¼	7⅜	
9⅝	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	1000	4½	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
21	8¼		El Pw&L 6½ pf	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	
52	34	.2	Elec Pow & L pf	400	9½	9½	9½	
63	45	.3	Elec Sto Battery	100	36	36	36	
25½	13		Endicott Johnson	400	48½	48	48	
24½	11		Engineers PS 6pf	300	16	16	16	16
24⅝	9¾		Engineers PS ww	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
23	9		Erie RR	400	11½	11½	11½	11¾
14⅜	7	.50	Erie RR 2pf	100	6½	6½	6½	
27¼	9		Eureka Vacuum	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
			Evans Products	1400	16½	15¼	16	16⅜
			—F—					
2⅜	1		Fairbanks Co	90	1	1	1	
12½	3¾		Fairbanks pf	180	4¼	4	4	
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	300	19¾	19¼	19¼	
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	20	41	41	41	
11¼	4		Fed Lt & Trac	20	0 43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
35	23¾	1.20	Fed Water Serv	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
11	7		Fidelity Phe F In	1200	27½	27⅜	27½	27⅞
25¼	13½	.40*	Fifth Ave Bus	60	8½	8½	8½	8½
69¼	54¼	2½	Firestone T&R	500	14	13½	14	14
17⅞	2	h	First Nat Stores	300	63⅞	63¼	63⅞	63½
21	10½		Follansbee B	400	3¼	3	3	
27½	17½	.80b	Food Mach	300	14½	14½	14½	
17½	8¼		Fourth Nat Inv	63	20	20	20	20¼
63	20		Fox Film A	500	20¾	20	20	
50¾	21½	.2	Franklin Sim pf	600	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
19⅝	5		Freeport Texas	40	24½	23	23	
			Fuller 2pf	900	25	24¼	25	24½
				10	18	18	18	
			—G—					
4⅝	1⅛		Gabriel Snub A	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
11½	5⅝		Gen Am Inv	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1000	33	32¾	32½	32¾
23½	12		Gen Asphalt	400	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¾
14⅜	7⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	100	33	33	33	33
10½	5		Gen Bronze	700	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
12	4¼		Gen Cable A	300	8⅝	8	8⅛	8¼
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	100	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
12¾	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec 8p	4500	18	17⅝	18	18
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1500	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
19	6¼		Gen Gas & E A	1000	29¾	29½	29¾	30
64½	51	.3	Gen G & E cv pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
42	24¾	1	Gen Mills	200	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
103½	59¾	5	Gen Motors	400	35½	35	35	35½
26⅜	10		Gen Mot 5% pf	10000	20	28¼	29	28¾
48½	25		Gen Rity pf ww	400	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
13¼	8½	1	Gen Steel Cas pf	200	10½	10½	10½	
6¾	2⅝		Gillette Saf Ras	40	20	20	20	17⅝
28⅜	15⅝	1†	Gimbel Bros	700	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
9½	3¾		Glidden	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
23	16¾	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	400	22¾	22½	22¾	23
			Gold Dust	300	8	8	8	
				400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct.
18	8		Goodrich	600	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅝
62¾	35½		Goodrich pf	400	38½	38	38	
41⅝	18⅛		Goodyear	2000	20½	19½	20¼	20¾
11⅝	3⅞		Gotham Silk Hos	300	5	5	5	5
4½	1½		Graham Paige	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13¾	5½		Granby	200	6	5½	5½	
8¾	4		Grand Union	200	6	5½	5½	
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	100	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	400	29½	29	29	
38¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	2200	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞
3½	¾		Guantanamo Sug	400	28¾	28½	28½	29
				100	1½	1½	1½	1½
			—H—					
8¼	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	1000	5½	5	5	5
82¾	25½		Hahn D S pf	400	40½	39	39	39½
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	2500	7	7	7	7
101¾	84	7	Hanna (M A) pf	50	99	98½	99	98½
62¼	19¾		Hat Corp pf	50	55	55	55	
8¾	1½	5	Hayes Body	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
12½	5¼		Hazel Atlas	300	79	78¾	78¾	78¾
81¾	59	3	Hercules Motors	500	7	7	7	
101	83		Hercules Powder	200	68½	68½	68½	
6¾	2¾		4% Hershey Choc pf	200	98	98	98	
8¾	2½		Houdaille Her B	400	4¼	4	4	
87¼	35½	3	Houston Oil new	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	4
24½	6½		Howe Sound	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	
7¼	1⅞		Hudson Motor	2000	50¼	48¾	50	50¼
			Hupp Motors	1600	8½	8¼	8½	8⅝
				200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
			—I—					
38½	13⅝		Ill Central	900	16¼	15¾	15⅞	16¼
30½	19¾	1.68	Indus Rayon	2300	25¾	24½	25¼	25⅛
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	400	56	54½	54¾	55
49¾	34¼	.25	Inland Steel	200	37½	37¼	37½	38¼
6¾	3		Inspiration Cop	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
18½	8		Interboro Rap T	6100	14¾	14	14⅜	14⅜
61¾	2		Int Agr Corp	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17⅜	8¾	.60	Int Cement	200	20	20	20	20
46⅞	23¼		Int Harvester	2800	30½	29½	30¼	29¾
32⅞	21	.35b	Int Nickel	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2¾	1		Int Pap&Pow C	7500	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	24⅞
24¼	8½		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	1	1	1	
90	66		Int Print Ink pf	200	10	10	10	10
94¼	89	4	Int Silver pf	10	85	85	85	
17¼	7½		Int Silver pf	10	65	65	65	
16⅜	3½		Int Tel & Tel	5400	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
			Interstate Dept S	200	11½	11½	11½	11¼
			—J—					
66⅜	39		Johns Manville	1900	46¼	44½	46	45¼
118	101	7	Johns Man pf	200	115	114	114	117
			—K—					
27½	11¼		Kan C South pf	200	12	11⅞	12	
4½	1¼		Kelly-Springfield	1800	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
20	5		Kelly-Sp 6½ pf	100	7	7	7	6¾
21½	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	400	12⅝	12¼	12½	12¾
23½	16	.30b	Kennecott Corp	3100	18	17½	17⅝	18
7⅞	2		Kinney & Co	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
222¼	133⅜	.80	Kresge	100	37½	37	37

Commerce and Finance

Warburg Attacks Foreign Trade Policy as Opportunist

Business and Industry

Declares Policy On Foreign Trade To Be 'Hit or Miss'

James P. Warburg Finds No Clearly Defined General Objective

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Declaring that the Roosevelt Administration is "pursuing a purely opportunist policy of tariff-bargaining with other nations, with no clearly defined general objective or predictable course," James P. Warburg, New York banker, in an address today before the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, asserted that depreciated American currency has blocked world trade revivial. He declared that before tariff reduction agreements can be made effective there must be international agreements to stabilize currencies.

His suggestions for reform in this connection were that tariff policies should be determined and carried out by the President, but that as safeguards first, Congress must not delegate, but itself must determine the general framework of a foreign trade policy, and second, Congress must delegate the power to settle the details of a policy with the proviso that this power shall be exercised by the Executive only after the fullest possible investigation and report by a modernized tariff commission.

Just as the old "horse-trading" methods of tariff maneuvering must give way to executive control, he said, the basic decision of what the policy is to be must be left with the legislative body.

Hits Self-Sufficiency

The limited bargaining power delegated to the President at the last session of Congress, Mr. Warburg noted, "was a step in the right direction, but only a very insignificant step." And furthermore he adds, it did not provide the necessary safeguard.

Practical division of tariff-making functions, he holds, should improve the system by removing its inhert tendency toward constant upward revision.

Mr. Warburg, member of the American deelgation to the 1933 London Economic Conference, pleaded for a reversal of the policy of self-sufficiency, pointing to the dangers of international conflict invoked by such an attitude.

"Apart from our purely national self-interest," he said, "which demands world trade rather than self-sufficiency, I believe that we should shape our course toward the greater development of world trade if only in the interests of preserving world peace. Self-sufficiency means strictly enforced regimentation of the people of any country that chooses to be self-contained. Such regimentation means the end of freedom."

To be able to import more goods—which is necessary if we are to export more, he noted—Mr. Warburg declared that the nation must deduce its tariffs and its import restrictions. A mere cutting of import cuties isn't enough, he held.

Tariff Pushed Up 66 P. C.

"We must take into consideration," he continued, "that this present Administration, by reducing the foreign exchange value of our currency by 40 per cent, has arbitrarily increased our tariff by 66 2-3 per cent, except as against nations whose currency has likewise depreciated.

"Instead of fostering imports of manufactured goods and raw materials not produced in this country, we are strangling imports by depreciating our currency, and at the same time stimulating the foreign production of agricultural products by artificially raising prices and paying our farmers to produce less in this country. As a consequence, we shall probably make permanent the loss of some markets that we might otherwise have regained.

"It is, of course, claimed that currency depreciation promotes exports. But you know and I know that the advantages gained by any nation which resorts to this expedient are as a practical matter invariably offset by retaliatory action on the part of other nations.

"Our treaties constitute part of a hit-or-miss procedure. It looks to me as if we were about to pursue a purely opportunist policy of tariff-bargaining with other nations . . . with no clearly defined general objective or 'predictable course, upon which either our agricultural producers or our industrial interests can safely base their calculations for the future."

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General Distributors
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Federal Adviser

Wide World

Dr. Alvin H. Hansen
Professor of Economics, University of Chicago

Industrial Leaders Oppose Government In Private Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—A nation-wide movement against the "increasing inroads of Federal Government into private business" has just been launched, under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, by some 60 industrial leaders. Chairman of the meeting, Mr. R. E. Wantz, president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, was empowered to appoint a committee to carry forward the campaign.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers and all state industrial associations to urge the Government to abandon participation in business which competes with private enterprise.

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Roosevelt, to members of Congress and to all candidates for Congress.

Speakers attacked governmental manufacture of mattresses, canning of meat and vegetables, manufacture of furniture, packaging of milk, prospects of governmentally operated cement plants, and the Tennessee Valley Authority project, which, it is held, would displace several hundred thousand coal miners.

Building Awards 77 P. C. Over 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4—The value of construction awards in 16 Southern States during the first nine months of 1934 vaulted 77 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933 according to the Manufacturers Record Daily Construction Bulletin.

Construction awards during September in the South were listed at $37,498,000, bringing the total for the nine months to $383,685,000, compared with a total of $214,797,000 for the 1933 period and $302,030,000 for the first nine months of 1932. The September month figures exceeded by 10 per cent the awards for the like month of 1933.

Heading the list of classification in awards for the nine-month period this year was road paving and bridge projects, with a total of $140,717,000, with industrial and engineering projects next with $131,532,000.

Names Factors For Economic Recovery

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Mortgage Bankers' Association of America was told by its president, W. Walter Williams, in an address prepared for delivery today that economic recovery would be aided by a statement from government officials that "property rights" are inviolate and by the withdrawal of Government from every business not naturally monopolistic or "fundamentally essential to the public welfare."

At the same time he recommended that "the United States should, in practical collaboration with other leading nations, . . . return to a gold standard as soon as possible" to revive the durable goods industries, stabilize long-term credit, and relieve unemployment.

He added that the intense nationalism prevalent throughout the world was a stubborn barrier to economic prosperity and that world trade revival would aid in removal of this barrier.

Automobile Trade Shows Sharp Gains in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The automobile trade has shown notable improvement in Japan so far during the current year, according to reports from Tokyo.

Total sales of new passenger cars throughout the country in the second quarter are estimated at between 4000 and 4500 units, the largest volume of business secured during any previous quarter in the past four years.

In Tokyo, passenger car sales amounted to 1733 units during this period, a gain of 950 units, or 120 per cent, over the preceding quarter.

American cars dominate the Japanese market. In Tokyo, where the greatest competition is offered by European and Japanese cars, 96 per cent of the sale during the second quarter were American cars, 3 per cent Japanese cars, and 1 per cent European cars.

It is estimated that about 80 per cent of all the new passenger cars sold throughout Japan during the second quarter were for use as taxicabs.

Method of Using Unemployment Reserves Shown by Economist

Dr. Hansen Bases Study on Business Cycle Periodicity—Says Danger of Administering Obviated by Depositing With Reserve and Savings Banks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Professor Alvin H. Hansen, economics professor at the University of Chicago, and member of the technical staff of the Committee on Economic Security appointed by the President early this year, has just completed a detailed study of how unemployment reserves could be administered so as not to further aggravate a depression when these funds were withdrawn for payment to the jobless.

Dr. Hansen recommends for adoption a combination of two methods for administering the funds—depositing them with the Federal Reserve banks and with savings banks.

"If one-third of the funds were deposited with the Federal Reserve banks (the remaining two-thirds in saving banks) the member bank reserves would be subject to a possible contraction and expansion of about $1,000,000,000 in either direction," he explains.

"This is of an order of magnitude so great as to afford a powerful automatic counter - tendency to the swings of the cycle, and yet not so great as to endanger Federal Reserve bank control."

Based on Periodicity

The economist bases his study and recommendations on the periodicity of the business cycle.

"If," says Dr. Hansen "unemployment reserves were adopted throughout the United States with contributions equal to 4 per cent of pay rolls, the funds would be likely to accumulate toward the end of a major period of prosperity, such as the years 1923 to 1929, to a total of about $3,300,000,000.

He then shows that this huge sum could be administered by one of the following methods:

1. The funds might be placed in deposits:
   (a) With commercial banks.
   (b) With Federal Resever banks.
   (c) With savings banks.
2. The funds might be invested in commercial paper and short-term obligations of the Federal Government purchased in the open market.
3. The funds might be invested in United States Government bonds:
   (a) Purchased and sold in the open market.
   (b) Purchased from and sold to the Federal Reserve banks.
   (c) Purchased from and sold to the United States Treasury.
4. The funds might be kept in whole or in part in money hoards.

Refines Methods

After discussing the advantages and disadvantages of these various methods of administering unemployment reserves, Dr. Hansen further defines them as follows:

1. Those methods "which would produce a violent fluctuation in the reserves of the Federal Reserve banks themselves."
2. Those methods "which would produce a fluctuation in the surplus reserves of the member banks."
3. Those methods "which tend to affect the reserve requirements of the member banks, not by automatically increasing the member bank reserves, but by forcing the member banks to carry a larger reserve in view of the character of its liabilities or encroachment upon secondary reserves."
4. Those methods "which appear to have no influence upon either the volume of reserves or reserve requirements."

The World's Business

NRA Reorganization

IV

IT IS not my purpose to examine the reasons why the industries pockmarked their own "tickets" with price and production controls. With some of them there must be some sympathy. Our tremendous output of new inventions makes almost every business a gamble. A new process is invented, and, in spite of all the old theories of value, the old one is worth nothing, even less than nothing. Yet it still has to be paid for. But the problem is not soluble by a procedure which not only prevents any extension of the market for the consumption of goods but also tries to lift up producers at the expense of other producers. For, instead of the old problem, a new and severer one is thus created in market contraction and consequent diminution of profits. This is not the result of just one industry indulging in limitation. It is the net result of many of them doing it simultaneously. The cotton textile industry furnished a good illustration of the baneful effects upon the industry itself of restriction. In the second quarter of this year textile buying dropped off so sharply that production for the three months was cut to a level 30 per cent below that of a year earlier! On the basis of these figures, Standard Statistics, on the eve of the strike, issued a very gloomy report on the earnings prospects for the third quarter. Even the strike leaders knew that in general the industry was not making any money. And that was the effect of what had been hailed as the model code!

Such lessons are being borne in upon the more far-sighted leaders of industry. Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, recently came out forthrightly with a plea for the return of competition. Rightly he called it "the democratic method of industrial control," based on dollar votes in the hands of the public. The boot and shoe industry is one of several industries which have asked for the abandonment of all the code provisions except for wages and hours. Johnson and Johnson, in an application for a modification of machine hour limitation in the cotton textile code, have vigorously rebutted the code theory of scarcity economics. "The answer to the machine and the solution of technological unemployment," it declared, "is not in the limitation of or the production or the use of machines. The National Recovery Act supplies the answer in its program of shorter hours and higher wages. Those who contend that reduction in machine hours is necessary in order to prevent overproduction think in pre-code terms."

On first thought it may seem surprising that the community acquiesced in limitation. The procedure was clearly monopolistic. It represented a freezing of the economic system on an artificial plane. With competition more or less ruled out, the consumer lay at the mercy of the producer. With the producer in the consumption goods industries waging war on the producer in the capital goods industries, there could be no reemployment. Why then did the people consent? There was, of course, the singular identity of the act with patriotism. Then the codes were rushed through with such Johnsonian fury that the general public hardly realized what was in them. But the real explanation, I suggest, is that the public is still bemused either by the fear of the machine or by the feeling that we are suffering from overcapacity. One or other made it consent without too much protest to curing "plenty in the midst of want" by cutting down the plenty.

Several times, beginning from the rise of the technocracy vogue, I have examined the anti-machine complex. To my view it is not in any way grounded in fact. But it will not down. Mr. Francis J. Gorman, the cotton textile strike leader, tried to make the community's flesh creep on the subject of the "stretch-out." "A little over 100 years ago," he said, "when cotton manufacture first began in the United States, each loom in use required the attention of not less than three skilled and expert weavers. Today, in some of the big cotton mills of the nation, especially those producing gauze and cheesecloth, the single weaver is caring for 148 looms." This means, according to Mr. Gorman's very extraordinary interpretation, that 443 workers who would have been employed a little more than 100 years ago are today displaced by the machine. Why, then, is the textile industry the greatest employer in the United States? Why has it increased year by year since its puny beginnings 100 years ago? The "machine monster," as Mr. Gorman calls it, has cut costs so that more and more people have been able to wear the products of the industry and more and more people have had to be employed to supply those wants.

As for overcapacity (not to be confused, by the way, with overproduction) I have hitherto taken this for granted, feeling, however, that the remedy lay in better distribution, not lowered production. A book has just come to my desk which fills me with doubt about such a premise. It is one of those admirable studies that the Brookings Institution has been putting out for the benefit of those who are engaged in an objective quest for the truth. What the institution finds, in effect, is that the "over capacity" of American industry amounted in 1929 to an average of only about 20 per cent. This is remarkable enough in itself, but it is a tame conclusion compared with the next. The investigators show that this percentage of overcapacity was no greater than it had been 30 years before! At some future time I shall give some of the details upon which these conclusions are founded. Sufficient for the present to say that it is the final piece of evidence that NRA code-making flies completely in the face of the economics of our industrial system.

If this were all, it would be bad enough. But it also runs counter to the National Industrial Recovery Act. Let me reprint the preamble to the act (with my own italicization) which provides the declaration of congressional policy in authorizing it:

"to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof; and to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, *to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries,* to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase the consumption of agricultural and industrial products by *increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment,* to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

H. B. E.

Chase National's Deposits Reported At $1,466,322,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The statement of Chase National Bank of Sept. 29, made public today, shows that the deposits of the bank on that date amounted to $1,466,322,000, and certified and cashier's checks amounted to $22,640,000, the sum of which, $1,488,962,000, compares with $1,533,446,000 on June 30 of this year.

Total resources of the bank at the end of the third quarter amounted to $1,774,890,000, as compared with $1,810,699,000 on June 30; cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks, $318,001,000, as compared with $412,911,000.

The bank's investments on Sept. 29 in the United States Government obligations totaled $491,819,000.

Other items compare as follows: Securities maturing within two years $90,740,000 on Sept. 29 as compared with $94,195,000 on June 30; other bonds and securities, including stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, $139,469,000, as compared with $132,857,000; loans and discounts, $638,363,000, as compared with $621,566,000.

The capital of the bank, consisting of $50,000,000 preferred stock and $100,270,000 common stock, and the surplus of $50,000,000 were unchanged from June 30.

Proposed Central Bank Is Opposed By N. Y. State Chamber

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Declaring against the proposed establishment of a "politically controlled" central bank, a report, presented and approved at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today, favors a continuance of the Federal Reserve System and unqualifiedly indorses the sound money and anti-inflation views recently expressed by the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board.

The resolutions favor freeing the Federal Reserve System from "outside domination and control" so that it will be independent of either politics or business. It advocates only "such modifications in the system as may from time to time, after careful study by competent authorities, clearly show themselves as desirable."

The chamber also reaffirmed its position regarding restoration of a permanent gold standard and opposition to the silver program voted in past meetings.

The resolutions were drawn up by the Committee on Finance and Currency, of which Edwin P. Maynard is chairman. Besides Mr. Maynard, who is chairman of the board of the Brooklyn Trust Company, the committee includes James P. Warburg, vice-chairman of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; Walter H. Bennett, president of the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and John S. Small, of Jackson and Curtis.

Porcelain Trade Hit In Czechoslovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Czechoslovakia's porcelain industry has been adversely affected by the depression, according to reports from Washington. The prosperity of this industry is closely connected with export trade. Over a period of 10 years the annual exports have been as high as 85 per cent of total production and never less than 72 per cent.

During 1928 and 1929, porcelain exported from Czechoslovakia was valued at approximately $9,000,000 annually, a total which had fallen to $3,300,000 in 1933. During the first six months of the current year the export value of porcelain amounted to only $1,698,560.

In 1929, 54 porcelain factories in Czechoslovakia were working at full capacity and employing 19,000 men. In June of the current year, 19 of these factories were idle and the total employment roll numbered only 7000 persons, half of whom were on part-time schedule.

There is seen also a growing preference for simple and undecorated kitchen porcelain and intensified Russian and Japanese competition.

Brown Bros. & Harriman Assets and Deposits Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The financial statement of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., private bankers, as of Sept. 30 reveals increases in total assets and in deposits as compared with three months ago. Total assets are placed at $54,963,324, compared with $48,057,014 on June 30, while deposits have risen to $26,862,393, as compared with $22,177,678 on June 30.

The statement shows that a high degree of liquidity has been maintained. The firm's holdings of cash amount to $9,582,805, compared with $9,434,218 on June 30; United States Government securities (valued at lower of cost or market) total $3,251,323 compared with $3,708,400; and call loans and acceptances of other banks total $9,803,529 compared with $6,250,000.

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Railroads Await Eastman's Report On Transportation

Pooling of Freight Cars One Proposal—Subsidy Study Soon Ready

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—A bristly broom of projected legislation, designed to sweep into order chaotic conditions in the nation's transportation system was reported in the making as a result of studies by various federal agencies.

President Roosevelt made known at his regular press conference that Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of transportation, shortly would deliver four important reports on transportation problems.

Mr. Eastman's legislative program was described by the President as not yet completed, but in other quarters it was reported to be so far advanced that a tentative program has been drawn and placed in the hands of various government officials for their study.

The President said Mr. Eastman reported to the executive council that the following studies are nearing completion:

Study of Subsidies

The extent transportation agencies are subsidized by the Government, directly or indirectly;

Wages and working conditions of employees of agencies other than railroads;

Pooling of freight cars, with probable recommendations that all box cars be placed on a pool basis;

Railroad Passenger Traffic.

Mr. Eastman already had placed before the President and Congress two important reports, both answering specific questions by Congress. In the first, dealing with consolidation of railroads, Mr. Eastman expressed the belief that eventually federal ownership will be necessary, but that the country at this time is not prepared to assume the burden of this $26,000,000,000 investment.

With this report he submitted for consideration two possible bills. One would call for a national corporation to handle the entire railroad system. The other would force consolidation into regional groups.

The second report recommended legislation to control interstate bus and truck traffic but left out of the picture for the present, regulation of oil pipe lines and water transportation.

Two Contentious Subjects

The new reports will deal with two subjects that have caused bitter complaint from both railroads and officials of railroad brotherhoods. Rail executives have complained that direct and indirect government subsidies to bus and truck lines, water carriers and air lines have enabled these forms of transportation to grow at the expense of the railroads.

While the rail carriers have had to maintain rights of way, pay taxes and submit to regulation, they contend motor transportation has the use of the roads built with public money, commercial airplanes fly over airways marked, lighted, and maintained by the Government and barge lines and other water carriers travel on streams kept open by the Government.

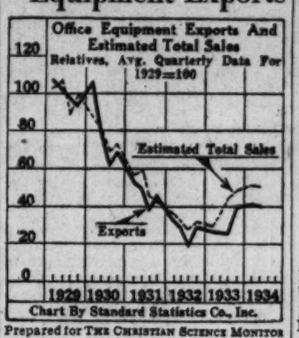
Railroad brotherhood officials have charged that wages and working conditions on motor transport lines are poor, that the drivers and other employees are forced to work long hours and that wages do not compare with those paid by the railroads, making it possible for these carriers to haul freight more cheaply than the railroads can.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Lower Last Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Sept. 29, totaled 3,563,843 bushels, as compared with 3,881,173 bushels in the previous week and 4,290,388 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

Recovery in Office Equipment Exports



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, export sales of office equipment had declined by the midsummer of 1932 to less than one-fifth of peak 1929 levels, and failed to revive materially until this country embarked upon its dollar devaluation program in the latter part of 1933.

The resultant effects of lowered prices in foreign countries, coupled with the actual trade revival in progress abroad, more than doubled exports by late 1933. Later sales volumes have been maintained at approximately 40 per cent of 1929 levels.

The favorable contrast with exports of all manufactured goods from this country, which are still 70 per cent under former peak totals, indicates a sizable latent demand overseas for office equipment, as well as the absence of a serious growth in foreign competition.

Silver Price Drops At Shanghai Due To Embargo Rumor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4 (AP)—Silver, reflecting conditions of uncertainty for its future in China, flurried downward on the Shanghai market today, following weeks of steady climbing.

A comprehensive survey of financial and government quarters by the Associated Press indicated the nervousness was due to several causes, including rumors the United States is planning an upward revaluation of silver reserves and reports China intends to slap an embargo or export duty on silver exports.

While a Finance Ministry spokesman continued to insist no "immediate" export restrictions are planned, other sources said China's future course is unpredictable, since it depends almost entirely upon what actions are taken by the United States.

The Finance Ministry spokesman pointed out that every increase in the price of silver "hits the Chinese Government directly in the pocketbook," for it automatically reduces customs revenues, which are based on a gold unit.

More than half of the national Government's income is derived from customs revenues, which were hit not only by the rise in silver but also by a sharp slump in China's imports. The latter totaled only 717,000,000 Mexican dollars (approximately $198,609,000) for the first eight months of 1934, as compared to 924,000,000 Mexican dollars (approximately $268,948,000) in the same period last year.

Bank Clearings Are Still Declining

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Bank clearings in principal cities of the United States for the week ended Oct. 3 totaled $4,660,860,000, compared with $4,807,489,000 in the like week last year, a loss of 3 per cent, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet. In the previous week a loss of 1.4 per cent was shown.

Clearings in New York City amounted to $2,950,935,000, a decline of 9.5 per cent from the $3,261,550,000 last year. With the exception of Boston, which reported a decline of 9.6 per cent, all other cities reported gains, including New Orleans with an increase of 60.6 per cent.

Pause in British Stock Mart Gains Expected by Bank

Westminster Institution Says Further Rise Must Await Other Factors

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, anticipates a pause in recovery on the United Kingdom stock market.

This high British financial authority points out in its current monthly review that up to the present, recovery from the lowest depths of world economic depression has had no more striking manifestations than in the British stock markets. This recovery is shown by a rise of 180 per cent in the market values of 30 leading British industrial ordinary shares between the bottom of the slump and the end of August, 1934. Twenty typical fixed interest securities in the same period have improved in value by 48 per cent.

Going on to discuss the present outlook the Westminster Bank says that though optimism is more restrained than a year ago the general tone is still reasonably confident. "It would not be surprising," it continues, "if recovery on British stock markets paused, because it has very much outstripped the revival either in commodity prices or in industrial activity . . . the position is fast approaching where further substantial recovery must be conditioned by greater expansion in our export trade than has yet been seen. This in its turn depends on factors which are still rather obscure—relaxation of the various restrictions which do their best to throttle trading between the nations, and a calmer international political atmosphere."

Going on to discuss the need for the restoration of international confidence, the Westminster Bank says—"No unilateral action will avail. A concerted and sincere attempt by all the major nations is needed. It has been suggested that the main obstacle to be cleared out of the path is a political one. Harmony between nation and nation must, somehow, be restored, and if sacrifices are called for, the end in view is too important for these to be allowed to stand in the way.

"Discord, dissention and apprehension must give place to tranquility and concord, before any other step can be taken to mitigate present evils."

Fourteen More Join New Silver Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 4—Fourteen additional memberships have been reserved in the new exchange which will open silver trading facilities soon, according to the Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc. Of this group 10 are firms in Toronto, three in New York, and one is from Salt Lake City. The firms in New York are Lovatt Bros., Tuthill & Co. and Leonard Schmerer.

Members of the Canadian Commodity Clearance Association, Inc., which will operate in conjunction with the Commodity Exchange, have voted to increase the deposit in the guarantee fund from $2000 to $5000. This fund is an underwriting of the financial integrity of the organization which will assume and guarantee all contracts it clears.

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President Directs Truce Plan Toward Pact in Each Industry For Mediation in All Disputes

Renunciation of Use of Force in Settling Issues Likened to Kellogg Treaty—During Trial Period Strikes Would Be Banned

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Obscurity which has surrounded the President's proposal for peace in industry is gradually lifting, and to supplement his general outline given to the nation's firesides Sunday evening, it is now apparent that some practical methods of approach have been decided upon.

The President intends, according to advices from the best informed sources, first to have his talks with employers and labor spokesmen, and to proceed to work out specific agreements, industry by industry. The plan does not contemplate any sort of general horizontal agreement, not even a general pledge in the broad terms of his radio announcement, but rather looks toward a nucleus of separate industrial agreements whose influence will be great upon the whole industrial fabric.

Thus the Chief Executive and his aides will talk with leaders of—say—the shoe industry, both employers and employees, and will assist them to work out a firm agreement on wages and working conditions together with detailed plans for resolving any dispute that might arise, by means of the machinery centering in the National Labor Relations Board.

Strikes Would Be Remote

So detailed will such arrangements be, and so concrete the pledge not to strike but to submit any dispute to the established machinery, that strikes are expected to be rendered highly remote. Still, if the agreement is not satisfactory, if all the existing machinery fails, then the strike would still be available as a last resort.

Industry's chief objection to this plan—apart from its disappointment at not "freezing" the status quo with a labor pledge not to strike, is that the agreement to submit all disputes to the national settlement machinery comes close to a commitment to compulsory arbitration, and compulsory arbitration, in the view of the average employer, is simply admitting labor unions to a share in the management of his plant; a result which employers are far from willing to concede.

When a certain number of group conferences, under White House auspices, have succeeded in carving out agreements, these will be announced in the expectation that the example set by them will spread to other industries.

Value of Peaceful Methods

The whole administration program is based on the firm conviction that the established mechanism for settling strikes is amply adequate, but that neither employers nor labor yet realizes fully that industrial strife is unnecessary. The Sunday night proposal, with all its attendant publicity, is expected to call to industry's attention the full value of peaceful methods of stopping warfare and to underline the waste of strikes or lockouts.

Despite the practical hopes pinned on the individual industrial agreements which are to be drafted, it is clear that at bottom the President's plan is a type of moral gesture intended to affect public and industrial opinion. It does not rest upon any hope of a hard and fast pledge. As in international efforts for peace, there are no "sanctions" or law-enforcing officers to maintain order. Rather, industrial groups—like nations—are asked to renounce the warlike method "as an instrument of industrial policy."

But employers and employees will be asked to refrain from lockouts or strikes at least during the trial period of the experiment. This trial period is being emphasized in all the talks thus far held with management or labor. The idea is that if any industrial group which has entered the compact breaks its terms, although they are unenforced, the onus will be considerable.

A Stabilizing Factor

The analogy with the Kellogg-Briand Pact has appealed to many who are on the inside of the negotiations, although they do not refer publicly to an agreement which has occasionally seemed to be honored chiefly in the breach.

If the scheme for industrial peace works, the Administration counts upon it as a major stabilizing factor in business, and the greatest aid in lightening the relief load. It is regarded as a direct step toward reëmployment by assuring continued operation of plants. In this respect, the plan differs materially from early "blanket" efforts to encourage reëmployment.

It rests solely on the industry-by-industry basis. Administration leaders no longer put any trust in flat 30-hour week plans for industry as a whole, although they agree that such methods might well be employed in specific industries. So they are going ahead to tackle the forest of unemployment not as a forest, but as a mass of individual trees.

Industry Plans to Oppose Government Competition

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. R. E. Wantz, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, was empowered today to appoint a committee to conduct a national campaign in opposition to what a group of industrial leaders referred to as "governmental invasion of private industry."

In addition to authorizing Mr. Wantz to appoint the committee, the group, meeting yesterday at the call of the manufacturers association, adopted a resolution calling on the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and other organizations to ask the Federal Government to abandon what the meeting called the practice of participating in business which competes with private enterprise.

New Deal Headed For Dictatorship, Jordan Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 3—Further progress along New Deal lines will lead inescapably to federal capitalism under a centralized governmental dictatorship, in the opinion of Dr. Virgil Jordan of New York, president of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"We are at the last crossroads," Dr. Jordan declared in an address before the thirty-third annual meeting of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association here last night. "If we go further, we shall not be able to turn back. At this moment we can turn aside.

"I believe the Administration realizes this and wants the help of industry and business to avoid going any farther. If industry does not assume that the Administration is going to turn to the road of private enterprise and show confidence accordingly and make the necessary coöperative effort, the Administration will have no alternative but to continue on the present path.

"Industry should be willing to show that faith, and to make a decisive effort to stimulate recovery all along the line. It has ample resources to do so.

"Industry has been afraid. It has not been doing what it could, because it lacked confidence in the future. It should have that confidence not only in the Administration but in the conservatism and fundamental soundness of the American people. It should give the citizens of this nation a vote of faith."

Dr. Jordan considered that the last significant signpost along the present road to government capitalism was the decision of the National Labor Relations Board on majority rule, denying the right of representation of minorities in collective bargaining.

The next milepost ahead, he believed, would be the nationalization of credit. He saw the Roosevelt effort to establish a truce between labor and capital as indication of an administration desire to halt and turn.

U. S. and British Accord on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

emerge from the London negotiations. It is a material approach to the theory of "globality." Possibly the compromise will turn on the percentage of transfer, and here there is obviously room for bargaining.

Ratio System Avoided

But in the end, by the transfer method, the full objectives of globality can be attained without entirely destroying limitation by categories.

The main objective of a naval treaty, however, is felt to be avoidance of any further blows to national pride, such as the ratio system of the Washington conference. A feasible agreement to control navies of the future, which might emerge at London, is felt to be limitation of total tonnage and of categories on a basis comporting with "naval needs," without mention of parities and ratios; concession of transfer between these categories at a certain percentage, but with the total limitation rigid.

This basis permits the first ray of sunlight to enter the naval limitation field in many months of weary searching for a solution. It assumes substantial agreement between Britain and America, which seems likely since the outstanding issue between the powers—eight-inch or six-inch gun cruisers—would also be largely solved by the transfer formula.

A difficulty arises over transfer as affecting French and Italian navies in their relation to one another and to Great Britain, but possibly Japan could be permitted greater freedom of transfer than the European powers.

At any rate, the London conversations are not now anticipated so pessimistically as they were. Japan's participation through Rear-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto is regarded as a great gain over last spring's desultory talks, and Admiral Standley is expected to add weight and precision.

New York Telephone Net

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—New York Telephone Company, largest unit in the Associated Bell System, reports a net gain of 7246 stations in September, compared with a net gain of 9912 stations in September, 1933. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the company had a net gain of 174 telephones, compared with a loss of 17,274 in the like period of 1933.

Model Open Air Mart Planned in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The Fiorello H. LaGuardia mayoralty today took steps to establish a model push-cart market when the Cinking Fund Commission passed on the proposal to spend $199,000 in converting the Park Avenue Pushcart Market, which is under the New York Central's elevated tracks between East One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, into a glass inclosed public market. The project, a favorite one with Mayor LaGuardia, will be laid before the Board of Estimate for approval.

Peddlers will be asked to raise their payment for permits from $1 to $3 and put down an initial deposit of $15 the Mayor said. Four hundred peddlers already have come in on the proposition, and Mayor LaGuardia estimates that total cost will be paid off in less than three years. Financing would be handled through the city chamberlain, who would derive the fund for the project out of the city's trust fund's money.

This is the second extensive model public market move by the Fusion Administration, but the first attempt to carry out his plan to improve the open air markets. The other project is the Bronx terminal market.

High Lights in Wallace Book

"With the situation that exists and is likely to exist in the United States for the next 10 years, the chief objective of our democracy should be so to manage the tariff, and the money system, to control railroad interest rates; and to encourage price and production policies that will maintain a continually balanced relationship between the income of agriculture, labor, and industry."

"In times of war or great depression, the Treasury must go overboard at the rate of hundreds of millions of dollars annually. This cannot go on indefinitely. . . . Strong and vigorous plans must be made for the eventual balancing of the budget and for the prevention of uncontrolled inflation."

"The danger of this long-drawn-out depression is that millions greatly wronged by the inability of the present system to give them work will come to feel that the Government owes them a living, and that they, themselves, owe the Government nothing."

"We of this Administration are not committed indefinitely to crop control or to NRA codes. We are committed to getting the farmer, the laborer, and the industrialist such share of the national income as will put each in a balanced relation with the other."

"I agree with the corporations that the Government should leave all possible initiative with private citizens and local communities—provided corporations do likewise."

"All this (good effects of devaluing the dollar) is temporary money magic; it cannot last indefinitely. . . . Raising the price of gold in the United States will not serve permanently to restore foreign purchasing power for our surplus farm products. To solve that we shall have either to import more physical goods from abroad or else stop producing so much for export."

"The experimental method of democracy may be slow, but it has the advantage of being sure. When you change people's minds you change the course of a nation."

"These stand-pat sentimentalists who weep that farmers should practice controlled production do not suggest that clothing factories go on producing ad infinitum, regardless of effective demand for their merchandise. . . . Agriculture cannot survive in a capitalistic society as a philanthropic enterprise."

"I confess I have always had mingled feelings about this plow-up campaign. . . . Certainly none of us want to go through a plow-up campaign again."

"I would not mind seeing the processing tax and acreage control abolished in 1936 if we have something better to take its place. . . . The proposal I favor as probably the soundest partial substitute for the processing tax is this: restore foreign purchasing power for our exports by importing half a billion dollars' worth of goods above the amount we now import."

Safety Congress Lays Down Rules For Safer Flying

Airship Designer Finds Experience and Judgment Top the List

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4 (AP)—Six "specifications for the fool-proof operation of airships" were laid down to the aeronautical section of the National Safety Congress yesterday by Dr. Karl Arnstein of Akron. They are:

"The crew shall be an experienced unit.

"The judgment of those in authority shall be infallible.

"Ample reliefs must be available to prevent any crippling of the ship's efficiency through the incapacity of any of the personnel.

"The communication system shall be an infallible source of any weather or other outside information desired.

"The meteorologists must be able to accurately predict the weather for the whole operating region even with no other information than their local observations.

"The helmsmen must be able to hold the ship on its course and exactly in its proper space position, and their control must be such as to produce no excessive motion of the ship and no excessive stresses in its structure."

Cities with the lowest street lighting costs have the highest night automobile fatality rate, Mr. R. E. Simpson, Illuminating engineer of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, Hartford, Conn., told the congress.

Mr. Simpson said a survey made in the last three years in a number of American cities showed also that cities with the highest per capita cost for street lighting had the lowest traffic fatality rate.

"Our study," he added, "tends to show that the present type of automobile headlight falls far short of producing the degree of visibility or ability to see necessary for safe night driving under present traffic conditions.

"The whole trend of this survey leads to the conclusion that illumination on even our best lighted streets is not adequate for safe driving at present speeds, or conversely, we must modify our habits of driving and particularly our speed, if we are to achieve even a modicum of improvement toward public safety at night."

Mr. Simpson also told the Congress that the average cost of a traffic accident, due to inadequate illumination, is usually "several times higher than the cost of providing for several years of sufficient illumination to have prevented the accident."

A resolution urging the President to call a conference of governors to consider the rising toll of traffic accidents was adopted.

The resolution asserted that an all-time "high" of 35,000 deaths, more than 1,000,000 injuries, and $2,000,000,000 in property damage this year is indicated.

Experience of many cities and states has shown these losses can be reduced at least 50 per cent "by legislative, administrative, engineering and educational measures of proven value," the council held.

Mayor Starts Inquiry Into Own Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 4—Mayor William N. McNair, who returned home recently from a European vacation tour, has decided to have his own administration investigated by a nonpartisan committee. The Mayor gave no reason for the action other than that it was provided for in the city charter.

Two members of the investigating committee have been appointed, as follows: Mr. G. Malcolm McDonald and Mr. Grant Curry. Mr. McDonald supported Mr. John Henry against Mr. McNair in the Democratic primaries last fall.

Mexican Boat Crew Required

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 4 (By U. P.)—Employment of Mexican crews on all ships flying the Mexican flag was made compulsory as a result of Senate approval Oct. 3.

Col. Breckenridge Pleads for a Halt On Regimentation

Declares Government Is Far Off Program Laid Down in Platform

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Charging that "new and strange things that had no place in the Democratic platform and no discussion during the campaign," are taking place in Washington, Col. Henry Breckenridge, Constitutional Party candidate for United States Senator from New York, made a plea before the Kiwanis Club here today for an end to "regimentation" and theorizing in government.

"When we begin to go deep into the mass of things in Washington, we find all sorts of cases in which bureaucrats, never elected by the people, can virtually make the laws and then be our judges," Colonel Breckenridge declared. "Certainly such a departure was never before the issue in an election, so there is no mandate from the people on the subject unless it is to be argued that the overwhelming victory at the polls in 1932 wrote a blank check to Washington to do whatever was thought expedient.

"I advocated the election of the present Administration and I read the Democratic platform, and certainly I had no idea that in advocating the election of the present Administration I was speaking or voting to vest legislative and judicial powers in a group of executive office holders."

Viewing the situation introspectively, Colonel Breckenridge said he saw three main currents of present-day public opinion. He described these as the ebb-tide of reaction on one side, a tide of extreme radicalism on the other, and, in the middle, a current which he hoped and believed "would push the other two aside, grow in volume and become the real stream of American life.

"This is the current of order and progress, equally opposed to reaction on the one hand and in other 'isms' than Americanism on the other," he continued.

"It despises a crook and has little time for an impractical theorist. It does not believe that worthless money can buy much goods, so it is opposed to inflation.

"It believes that more business can be done by the people spending their own money than by having politicians spend it for them. Like the Kentucky mountaineer, it believes that it will stop raining some time because it always has.

"Let us cleave to that which is good; prove all things; support every constructive measure of relief, recovery or reform that is grounded in common sense; resist the overweaning hunger of politicians for power; still the strident voices of class antagonisms; restore the faith of our people in one another and press forward over every obstacle on the march to sound American progress."

Scholarships Awarded To 331 Columbia Students

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Scholarship awards, valued at $102,000, have been granted to 331 students at Columbia University for the academic year 1934-35, according to announcement by Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary of the institution, today.

Graduates of colleges, technical schools and universities and undergraduates representing nearly every state in the Union are included in the awards.

Extension of Air Service On Eastern Lines Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—A program involving expenditures of about $700,000 and adding more than 5000 miles daily to regular flights, is being formulated by Eastern Air Lines and will be put into effect early in 1935, according to an announcement made by officials of the company today.

The program includes passenger service on every route, schedules on a limited stop basis, and speeding up of all schedules.

Era of Spiritual Brotherhood In Social Progress Envisaged By Wallace in 'New Frontiers'

(Continued from Page 1)

new inventions of social conveyance as crude and experimental as Robert Fulton's steamboat."

Seeking Economic Democracy

This brief quotation shows something of the simplicity, charm and penetration with which "New Frontiers" is written. It was done, not in philosophic retirement, but in the midst of an unusually busy and responsibility-laden life. Mr. Wallace made notes on trains and in hotel rooms; his best chapters were spoken into the dictaphone late at night, after a busy day, when his office staff had gratefully gone home.

But he is a newspaper man—a farm newspaper man—and writes with the vigor of the countryman's speech. His neighbors in Iowa will understand what he has written, and it is improbable that they give up his book in despair at its unreadability, unlike other recent books on the current problem.

What Mr. Wallace is seeking is "economic democracy," to match the political democracy the United States has already reached. And he writes very practically of the methods as well as the obstacles in the path toward this end. He smashes hard at "pressure groups" and gives some of the clearest illustrations of selfish lobbying that have ever been furnished.

Selfish Interests Exposed

In a flashing vignette he writes of "personal devils"—i. e. "foreigners," "Wall Street," "the railroads," "the Chicago Board of Trade," which absorb the passing of different groups. He tells of "hot spots," "pressure drives," "news drives," which accurately and grippingly expose some of the selfish interests which seek to influence government.

In a vivid chapter he tells of "private ownership of government," saying: "The United States has suffered fully as much in the past from the private regulation of government as it has from the government regulation of business." His long account of American agriculture's struggle for recognition is authoritative and graphic.

But it is in speaking of the new spiritual frontier that Mr. Wallace is at his best. With "the obvious physical task" of taming a continent accomplished, he says:

"We now demand a new unity, a new hope. There are many spiritual and mental frontiers yet to be conquered. Now we have come to the time when we must search our souls and the relationship of our souls and bodies to those of other human beings.

Coöperation the Keynote

"The keynote of the new frontier is coöperation, just as that of the old frontier was individualistic competition. The mechanism of progress of the new frontier is social invention, whereas that of the old frontier was mechanical invention and the competitive seizure of opportunities for wealth. Power and wealth were worshiped in the old days. Beauty and justice and joy of spirit must be worshiped in the new.

"Many of the most lively, intimate expressions of spirit spring from the joyous, continuous contact of human beings with a particular locality. They feel the age-long spirit of this valley or that hill each with its trees and rocks and special tricks of weather.

"If life can be made secure in each community, and if the rewards of the different communities are distributed justly, there will flower in every community not only those who attain joy in daily productive work well done, but also those who paint and sing and tell stories with the flavor peculiar to their own valley, well-loved hill, or broad prairie.

Community Opportunity

"And so we think of coöperative communities not merely in a competent commercial sense but also from the standpoint of people who are helping unfold each other's lives in terms of the physical locality and tradition of which they are a part.

"In this way, every community can become something distinctly precious in its own right. Children will not try to escape as they grow up. They will look ahead to the possibility of enriching the traditions of their ancestors. The will feel it is a privilege to learn to live with the soil and the neighbors of their fathers. Such communities will be strung like many-colored beads on the thread of the nation and the varied strings of beads will be the glory of the world."

"The land beyond the new frontier will be conquered by the continuous social inventions of men whose hearts are free from bitterness, prejudice, hatred, greed and fear; by men whose hearts are aflame with the extraordinary beauty of the scientific, artistic and spiritual wealth now before us, if only we reach out confidently, together."

Hauptmann Fished Near Hopewell And Marthas Vineyard

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Mr. Samuel J. Foley, District Attorney, announced today that investigators had found in Bruno Hauptmann's trunk road maps of the Sourland Mountain section of New Jersey where the estate of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is located.

Mr. Foley stated that Hauptmann "is able to reproduce certain sections of the Hopewell (N. J.) territory from memory, even down to the smallest intersecting forks of road."

"We now know," the Bronx prosecutor said, "that he fished in those sections. He also had road maps covering the entire territory around Gay Head, Buzzard's Bay, Elisabeth Island and Marthas Vineyard. We are also able to show that Hauptmann fished there also.

"We also found in this trunk," Mr. Foley said, "an English-German dictionary of the 1000 most commonly used words. The more difficult words appearing in the ransom note were in the dictionary, and this, to some extent, confirms the theory that Hauptmann misspelled a number of the smaller words, while the more difficult words were written correctly, an indication that he looked up the spelling of the harder words in the dictionary."

Detroit Veterans Regain Music Title

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4 (AP)—Wayne County Council's Drum and Bugle Corps today regained for Detroit the national musical unit championship of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in annual convention here. The judges' committee gave them a rating of 94.65.

The Warren County (Ohio) Boys' Band won the band title, rating 85.35. The Overseas Military Band of Washington, D. C., was second, 81.00, and the Denver District Council third, 78.5.

Second in the major contest went to the Harrisburg (Penna.) Corps, Post No. 1086, and third to Syracuse Post, No. 2968, rating 89.35. The open drum and bugle contest went to the Thompsonville (Conn.) Drum and Fife Corps of Post 1501; second was Cle Elum (Wash.) Post No. 1373; third was Post 1809, Monroe, La.

Russia Grants Credits in Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

such transactions obviously have political significance. The Soviet Government desires to strengthen its economic ties with Turkey and Persia, and perhaps also with Chinese Turkestan and Outer Mongolia. To these "backward" countries it offers credits on terms which they are not likely to obtain elsewhere.

Mustapha Kemal's Government was among the first to restore friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and was the first to sign a nonaggression pact with Moscow in 1925. In spite of the difference in the political and economic conceptions of the two countries, there has never been a serious dispute between them. In the common purpose of industrializing backward peoples in Middle Asia, these two highly centralized governments are closely united.

That Mustapha Kemal is not worried about Communist influence in Turkey is apparent by the fact that he has sent 76 Turkish students to obtain experience in Soviet technical institutes and mills. Arriving in Moscow last autumn, these young men are now at work in the textile works at Ivanovo, after a few months of technical study in the Soviet capital. While the Turkish students, like most foreigners in Russia, are given superior accommodations to those of the average Soviet citizen, they have every opportunity to view life under the Soviets.

Applied Experience

While Soviet industry is steadily improving, it is still far below the standards of older industrialized countries. The Turkish Government might get superior machinery and Turkish students might get more advanced technical training in England or Germany or the United States. But the Soviet Government in addition to more generous credit terms, can offer another advantage. Its experience in industrializing backward Middle Asian people in a short time applies exactly to Turkish conditions.

The Soviet Government seeks to keep on the best possible terms with all of Middle Asia. It is not likely to offend non-Communist governments by attempts to extend Communist influence at present. It seeks rather to strengthen present Middle Asian governments, by assisting in their industrialization. This apparently is considered the best method for securing the far-flung Soviet southern borders, and of preventing the growth of hostile influences in Middle Asian countries.

Hastings Gets N. Y. Job

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Mr. George Aubrey Hastings, formerly executive secretary to President Hoover, has become associated with the firm of Tamblyn & Tamblyn, specialists in organization, publicity and raising of funds, it was announced here today.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BIG commissions selling personal Christmas Cards and stationery. Bonuses. Also new 21 folder Christmas card $1. assortment. 100% profit. Also Gift Wrapping, Everyday boxes. Free Album and box on approval. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

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LADIES sell Christmas Cards. Good profits, easy terms. All folder gift box assortment 45 cents. Other assortments less expensive. Write C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—7 acres, equipped poultry plant; 5-room house, metal weather stripped, conveniences; service garage; New York to Atlantic City Boulevard. Write M. BRAGG, 243 Fourth St., Lakewood, N. J.

MOUNTAIN HOME, fine house, fireplace, 105 acres, stream on land, 2500 pine trees and other wood surrounded by lakes; excellent hunting and fishing; $3000. ALLEN CRAIG, Gloversville, N. Y.

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS Vermont Clover Honey, new crop from beekeeper; 5 lb. pails, $1.00; 2½ lb. pails, 55c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TRANSPARENT Celluloid Book Covers, Leather Bound, Metal Corners. In all Sizes for Periodicals and Books. MISS JENNIE WHITE, 149 STORER AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. TELEPHONE N. R. 6016-M.

FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25.

FURS
Restyling and Repairing
Ready to wear at wholesale prices
CHARLES FLEMING
345 7th Avenue, N. Y. C. PEnnsylvania 6-2279

GARAGES

ROYALTON GARAGE
Storage—Service—Repairs—Low Rates
1388 Atlantic Avenue, near New York Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Hubert, Mngr. and Prop.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER, private secretarial work; Jersey, adjacent New York; Christian Scientist preferred; must attend school special course once or twice weekly. Write Box R-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Intelligent woman to assist in the work and take supervision of dining room in large roadside restaurant and Bus Terminal on Route 6 midway between New York and Scranton; long hours required; will pay $40 a month with room and board. Address BELVIDERE CAMP, Inc., Bridgeville, N. J.

WANTED—Stenographer with securities experience, Christian Scientist preferred; state salary expected, experience, etc. Write Box T-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman of good appearance, quick and intelligent, to supervise steam table at down-town cafeteria serving lunch only; preferably one who can carve and who is experienced. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 80 Nassau Street, New York City, FFriday morning, 9-9:30.

YOUNG girl about 18 as companion. New York City resident only; stay over night; references exchanged. Write Box W-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 54 years. Visit us at our 3rd floor light store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

WE PAY CASH FOR
GOLD AND SILVER
IN ANY FORM
PEASE & CURREN
Refiners of Precious Metals, 5 Bromfield St., Room 22, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't. 30 years' experience.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST, 20 years church and concert experience; former instructor Beechwood School, Jenkintown, Pa. MR. H. B. DYE, Basking Ridge, N. J.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REPAIRING

PENS Bring your pen back to life. Fountain pens readjusted, cleaned and new sac 50c
LATREMORES, 1126 Boylston St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston Street, Boston. Han. 3121.

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210 West Seventh St. Tel TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel MAin 3904
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LONDON
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PARIS
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Extra large living room, center hall, dining room, library, sitting room, kitchen and wash room first floor; second floor, five bedrooms, three baths and hall; third floor, large room and bath, storage closets, cedar room; large recreation room in basement; 2-car garage; over acre of land, plenty of trees; finest section South Orange, N. J.; $38,000. G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FORECLOSURE

ATTRACTIVE 6-room house and garage in finest residential section of Wellesley can be bought for less than assessed valuation. CHAS. N. TAYLOR & SON, 26 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass. Wellesley 0407.

FOR SALE, Beacon Hill, single house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, gas heater; flagged yard with shrubbery; hardwood floors; price reasonable. For particulars address or call MacCoy, 37 Pinckney St., Boston, Laf. 3442.

SACRIFICE modern home, very modern 8 rooms, bath; corner plot 75x100; ocean view; $8000. F. D. WHITNEY, 97 Hopkins Ave., Bay Terrace, Staten Island, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 82 Sixth Ave.—Comfortable room, private apartment, suitable business woman; Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable; convenient transportation. JOHNSON.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large comfortable room, furnished, in quiet home on Brooklyn Heights; subways. For particulars phone Main 4-2500.

NEW YORK CITY (2023 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, pleasant rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, 22, desires position as companion, tutor or social secretary; like people and strange places. Box F-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION helper for elderly lady, can drive car, or help with children. G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED young woman, English, seeks position, governess, companion; 9 years former position; good traveler. Write Box M-41, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, good cook, neat housewerker, wishes position; small adult family. Write Box R-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman, excellent housekeeper, good cook, desires position. MISS CHRISTINE HAHN, 694 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

SECRETARY, thoroughly competent, 11 years' experience, anxious serve secretary-stenographer, general office capacity; prefer Baltimore or Boston. Box 40, 1001 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

SOLOISTS

EXPERIENCED soprano soloist wishes church position. Location immaterial. Write Box N-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH CLUB, Friday and Saturday; Americans speaking French; small fee. MLLE. GREMILLOT (Sorbonne). Lessons, classes, tutoring, day, evening. Ken. 5791 (Boston).

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Attention, Men!
Wool-Tex Suits $35
Exclusive With
MEIGS & CO.

Have You Seen Our
BUDGET SHOE
shop? Variety in new shoe styles ... from walking shoes to evening sandals $3.95
HOWLAND'S

THOMPSON'S
GOWNS FURS SUITS
of the Better Kind
985 MAIN STREET

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

HARKABUS BAKERY
Exclusive Good Grade Baking
For All Occasions
82 CANNON ST. 4-7783

GREENWICH

LET
MacMillen & Co.
Supply Your Flowers for Every Occasion
Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Spring Flowers also
Bulbs in general. Best obtainable direct from Holland. Personally selected by Frederick Lagerstam. They cost you no more than ordinary bulbs.
48 ARCH ST., TELE. 359

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

FALL FOOTWEAR
for
Every Occasion
FAVORITE SHOE STORE
92 Greenwich Avenue

JOHN F. INGHAM
Plumbing, Heating and Metal Work Contractor
37 LEWIS STREET TEL 1387
Repair Work a Specialty

HARTFORD

24 New Views of Hartford
(Including Second Church of Christ, Scientist)
15c each
Unusual and Clear Photography
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Complete Electrical Service for the Home
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
324 WEST PR

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

SUEDE IS SMART for Fall Wear

and especially so in this Metatarsal Activity tie. Brown or Black Suede. $10.00. Brown, Black or White Kid. $9.00.

SIMMONS
Complete Footwear Outfitters
48 PRATT ST.

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

Nation-Wide Special
2 Pkgs. Pancake Flour
1 Bottle (12 oz.) Syrup **37c**
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
West Hartford Center

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping,
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL — OIL — COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
226 Main Street Phone 2-1622

NEW LOW PRICES on Beauty Service (Our skill and high quality are the same)
SHAMPOO and MARCEL
Short Hair **$1.50** — Long Hair **$1.75**
(We specialize in grey and white hair)
Olson & Jacobson Beauty Salon
Room 40, Sage-Allen Bldg. Phone 6-1341

ALLAN & DAWS
195 TRUMBULL STREET
DISTINCTIVE DRESSES and GOWNS for All Occasions

MERIDEN

Do You Know What You Are Missing? Are you using all of our departments? Check up and see. Let us do more for you and more often.
Commercial Accounts *Savings Accounts*
Safe Deposit Dept. *Foreign Exchange*
The Home National Bank
18 COLONY STREET, at the Clock

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

October Furniture Showing
New Designs — Exceptional Values
Bullard Fowler & LaPlace Inc.
75-79 W. Main Street, Meriden Phone 3200

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Central Drug Store
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS 35c

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

UNIVERSAL BARBER SHOP
R. DAMICO, Prop.
Courtesy Service Sanitation
Tel. 1644 269 MAIN ST. *Elevator Service*

The DAVIS Co.
"Exquisite Tho' Moderate"
189 MAIN ST.
Ready-to-Wear and Hats

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 6-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0765 71 ELM STREET

Engraved Weddings
Bridge Accessories
Gifts
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

Eli Moore's Baby Shop, Inc.
"A Store Every Mother Should Know"
Children's Fashions
to 12 years
133 ORANGE STREET

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE Co.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1492 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Anita Gardner
Interior Decorator
120 Avon St. Telephone 8-8396

THE LEEPER COMPANY
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air Conditioning.
442 ELM STREET TELEPHONE 6-8829

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

I. MILLER fashions *the shoe* for each new fall costume
1008 CHAPEL STREET

CHARLIE'S TIRE REPAIR SHOP
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
SEE the NEW "G-3"
255 George Street Phone 8-5722

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun St. Phone 8-5605

NEW LONDON

SPRING STYLES IN
Enna Jettick and Wilbur Coon Shoes
JOHN ELION, 79 State St.

NORWALK

(See also Westport)

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Look for Norwalk display advertising in the News Section.

The HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printers
Wall Street, Room 211, Commercial Bldg.
Phone 957

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

TRISTRAM & FULLER, INC.
Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings, Draperies, Curtains, Floor Coverings.
WINDOW SHADES—VENETIAN BLINDS
28-34 Wall Street Phone 550 Norwalk
You will enjoy shopping in our store—always something new, and at reasonable prices.

The Priscilla Shop
Hats, Scarves, Bags, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery—a large assortment of Costume Jewelry.
The PRISCILLA SHOP
510 West Ave., Frost Bldg., Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers *Two Stores*
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535. 12 to 5 p. m. daily
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

Most complete stocks of the Famous Worsted Tex and Saxon Weave Suits. Now $30 and $35
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

In the September Sale of Housewares
Long-Service Dish Cloths
6 for 47c
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

Annette
314 Main St. Tel. 4-6022
Corsolettes Girdles Brassieres Lingerie
If you have a figure fault that mars your lines and spoils the effect of your Fall costume, let Annette's foundation help you!

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2582

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
TEL. 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

The Dolly Varden Shops
Unusual Gowns, Reasonably Priced
Decorative Furnishings for the Home—Charming Gifts
53 Prospect St. Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

Fall Coats and Dresses
Garments That Will Add Glamour to Your Personality
Our new stocks evidence that fine skill of selection that is sure to please the most discriminating purchaser.
BEAUTIFUL FABRICS—SKILLFULLY DESIGNED and PERFECTLY TAILORED
COME AND SEE THEM
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

MacKerracher's Market

31 Willow Street—Two phones 4-0125, 4-0126
The Sausage Season Is Here!
We Make Our Own Fresh Homemade Sausage

FREEMAN'S
427 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0197

Ocean Spray
Delicious Pineapple Juice
20c a quart
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

"Gotham" Ringless Silk Hosiery .... $1.00 pr.
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET

A Permanent Wave
Will make your new hat more becoming.
Hodson Beauty Shoppe
Alice Werner
10 Bank Street Phone 4-9477

FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
All work guaranteed. Prices sensible.
Phone 4-3636

New Fall and Winter Coats
Smart, Warm and Dressy
Interlined throughout.
Sizes 14 to 20—$19.50
In Our Dress Dept., Second Floor
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS
Our Display Albums Are Ready
Choice — Exclusive Designs
Worthy of Your Inspection Are the Beautiful Buzza - Cardoza Cards
DAVIS & NYE'S CARD STORE
60 Bank St. — Waterbury, Conn.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Specializing in
French Dry Cleaning
E. MINICUCCI
328 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

For PORTRAITS that live forever visit the
ORICCHIO STUDIO
50 Bank Street Phone 4-0823

Old Hundred
Service from 12 Noon until 8:30
Special Hunt Table Supper Every Thursday night from 5:30 to 8:30
$1.00
Southbury, Conn., Rt. 6 Ph. Woodbury 93
MRS. NELLIE I. BROWN

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
We Carry Only the Best Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT Tel. 5101

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Phone WOLFE 2791 STORAGE
BRADY'S GARAGE & SERVICE STATION
General Repairing, Accessories, Towing
Tires and Tubes Batteries
24 HOUR SERVICE 2224 E. FAYETTE ST.

SMITH & CO., *Florists*
ETHEL R. SIECK
PLANTS — POTTERY
CUT FLOWERS—CORSAGES
Phone Vernon 4896—1822 N. Charles St.
Flowers by wire.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS *HARDWARE* *PAINT*
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

54-inch Wool Jersey and Tweeds
Value to $1.50 **89c** yd.
Perkins Silk Shop
15 South Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
Visit our newly enlarged Glove Department with new low price ranges for outstanding values in fine gloves.
Rose Heidt Shop
118 STATE STREET
HATS, DRESSES and SPORT WEAR

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

John G. Myers Co.
October Sale
of
Cannon Spartan
Sheets and Pillow Cases
Sheets size 63x99 inches, each $ .95
Sheets size 72x99 inches, each $1.05
Sheets size 81x99 inches, each $1.10
Cases, size 45x36 inches, each $...28
Muslin Department—Basement Store

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
in
Albany, N. Y., and
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

Buy Furniture
during the
Heart of the Season
SALE
at WHITNEY'S
Save 10% to 40%

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

Do not fail to take advantage of low prices on furniture at my new place of business located at Broadway and Madison Avenue.
HARRY SIMMONS
Broadway and Madison Ave., Albany, N.Y.

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 8.50
Tel. 4646 Westport 10 MAIN STREET

BUDGET YOUR FUEL
For LOWEST RATES and EASY PAYMENTS
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, INC.
139 WATER STREET Phone 3-1268

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES STREET
The New Fall Hats Are Now Ready

The TALLY-HO
Eagle St. and Maiden Lane
Homelike Dinners 50c, 60c and 75c

BATAVIA

Coal Consumers' Attention
Let Dawson solve your heating problems and save you money. He can do it.
D. & H. ANTHRACITE COAL
DONNER HANNA COKE
DAWSON'S MOTTO
Quality Service Lowest Cash Prices
PHONE 780 38 MAPLE STREET

Pressing and Repairing a Specialty Goods Called for and Delivered
BATAVIA DRY CLEANING CO.
M. J. KILLIGHAN, Prop.
Office and Plant 35 Jackson Street
Batavia, N. Y. Phone 292

Harper Method
Scientific Shampoos, Manicures, Facials
Permanent Waves
HARPER METHOD SHOP
Over 32 Main Street Phone 234

BINGHAMTON

General Electric
Automatic Heating and Air Conditioning
Oil Furnaces *Gas Furnaces*
J. H. Christensen, Inc.
10 COURT STREET DIAL 2-5541

LEADER MILLINERY
29 COURT STREET

Shop here for style and low prices - 1.00 - 5.00.
BINGHAMTON

OUR 53rd BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY
brings to you new fall goods at greatly reduced prices during the first two weeks in October.
at McLEAN'S

Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Est. 1842
Home of Famous National Brands
WALK-OVER SHOES, GOSSARD CORSETS
KNOX HATS, ROGER & GALLET SOAP

QUALITY *SERVICE*
LEWIS M. EVANS
Grocer—Choice Meats, Fresh Vegetables
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
Dial 4-4869 114 State Street Free Delivery

The Foot Saver Shoes
Controls the Arch
FOR WOMEN
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court St. Dial 4-3314

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO., Inc.
SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-5813

BRONXVILLE

IMPORTANT NOTICE
Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop

Sara H. Fry Est. 1900
Shampoo Manicure, Finger Wave, Hair Trim, Eyebrow Arch
ANY THREE ITEMS **$1.50**
ANY DAY
Permutit Softened water used, water soft as rain water. High Grade materials, sanitary methods. Eugene Method Permanent Waves. Contoure Facials.
16 STUDIO ARCADE
PONDFIELD ROAD WEST
North End of Station Plaza
Phones Bronxville 3162-4148
Good Parking Space Available

WEIGHT *QUALITY* *SERVICE*
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Passover
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

Cedar St. Garage
INC.
Complete Automotive Service. Storage Called for and Delivered.
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Matrix Shoes
Allen A Hosiery
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0717

McComb & McComb
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners of Westchester County
TEL. TUCKAHOE 2035 BROOK STREET
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Grant: 1431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Make the most of your DOLLARS
at
EDWARDS
A modern department store featuring fashions for the family and home furnishings of dependable quality at moderate prices.
460-470 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

RUGS Oriental and Domestic
Electrically Cleaned and Shampooed
Work and Service Guaranteed
Phone Grant 4226
P. Massing & Son
436 Rhode Island Street

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Truckmen
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

ESTELLE SHIELDS
Dresses
$5.95
3131 Bailey Avenue
OPEN EVENINGS

GRACE PICKARD
505 DELAWARE AVENUE
Invites you to view her fall collection.
HATS $5.00 up
KNITTED SUITS $18.75 up

Hamlin Air Conditioning Co.
General Electric Oil Furnace Air Conditioning
Call WA. 3619 307 Delaware

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193
D. & H. Coal—Donner-Hanna Coke
Local—Moving—Long Distance

CORTLAND

Before purchasing a coat we invite you to compare Values at
Stephens
The House of Fashion

JOSEPH POSSEMATO
Goodyear Shoe Repair
Rebuilt, Remodeled, Dyed Any Color
Telephone 2275 NRA Cortland
11 Groton Ave. N. Y.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders Supplies—Paints
Phone 52

ELMIRA

Rinso
George H. Coxe
GROCERIES
330 WEST FIFTH STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Complete Line of
Fireplace Fixtures
E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.
97 North Main St. Phone 2103

FAIRLAWN STORE
32 CHURCH STREET Phone 3151
Call and See Our Week-end Specials on Groceries, Fresh Fruits and Cold Meats
S. M. SIMON

Peck Floral Company
105 NORTH MAIN STREET
FLOWERS *for all occasions*
Members of F. T. D.

ITHACA

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FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
The store with Everything to Eat
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are Noted for their Good Wear
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Excellent quality—smart styles—guaranteed in every detail. Plain cases, chased or diamond set. Prices $38.50 to $100.00.
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Treman, King's Great 90th Anniversary Sale Begins
Saturday, Sept. 22
Don't Miss It!
State at Cayuga Ithaca, N. Y.

Inspect Our New Line of
WASHABLE WALL PAPERS
19c per roll and upwards
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Wall Paper and Paint Shop
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Jamestown's Department Hardware Store
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
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ENNA JETTICK SHOES
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NELSON'S STORE of SPECIALTY SHOPS
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C. W. Inhoff
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GEORGE L. SEIFERT
All Nationally-Known Shoes
Rubbers *Keds*
Florsheim Douglas Enna Jettick Wilbur Coon Thorogood Kali-sten-ik
2894 Delaware Avenue

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Empire State Cleaners
1973 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 192
Next to Larchmont Theatre
Check up on your Fall Clothes now while Special Prices are Prevailing
Relining Repairing Alterations
FURS
Remodeled, Cleaned and Glazed
We call for and deliver

Grant's Greenhouses
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Floral Designs
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Successor to George Grant

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VICTOR HERRÉ
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Long Island

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General Auto Repairing
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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P. N. BRUNING

NORTHERN BOULEVARD and 244TH ST.
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FOUNDATION GARMENTS and GIRDLES See or Call
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Specializing in
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Correctly Fitted
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EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
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Formerly with Carryl Weiss
Making Hats of the Better Kind
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Woodmere

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$7.95 and up
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Open Evenings Until Nine

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ANY KIND—ANYWHERE
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Dresses - Skirts - Blouses
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Telephone Ind. 3-1714

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Under New Management
41-11 KISSENA BOULEVARD
Pastry, ice cream and candies for all occasions made to order. Prompt attention given to telephone orders.

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Quality Meats at Attractive Prices
Sea Food in Season
Strictly Fresh Butter and Eggs
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All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
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PAINTS AND WALL PAPERS
TELEPHONES 99 SO. MAIN ST.
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SEASON'S SPECIAL
CROQUIGNOLE
PERMANENT WAVE $5.00
All branches of Beauty Culture
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Try Our Delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
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MEATS and GROCERIES
We carry S&W Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
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Alterations Made Free of Charge
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New Fall Showing of HATS
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44 SOUTH MAIN STREET

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INCORPORATED
CLOTHIER — HATTER
HABERDASHER
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WE SPECIALIZE IN FITTING YOUR CHILDREN
All Widths and Sizes
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Quality Work—No Shrinkage
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Cleanliness—Our Motto
86 So. Grove Street, Freeport

FREEPORT—Merrick

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PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

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Plumbing and Heating and Tinsmith Supplies *of Quality*
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Phone 737 Hempstead, N. Y.
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CAR IGNITION
United Motors Service

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New Fall MILLINERY
For Sport and Dress
Smart Fall DRESSES
Specializing in Half Sizes
Phone Hempstead 6924

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General Automobile Repairing
8 years registered A. A. A. Race Driver and Mechanic
JERUSALEM AVE. AND GREENWICH ST.
TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
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SMART APPAREL SHOP
New Fall Dresses 9.95 up
Quality Felt Hats 2.95 up
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Phone Hempstead 2782 Honest Values

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Permanent Waving
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations
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Andirons and Fireplace Screens
Brass, Swedish and Black
Everything for Stove and Furnace
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PAINTS HARDWARE
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Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
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Hart Oil Burner Installed
Complete with 275-gal. Tank
(Where permitted in cellar)
$315.00
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Quality Felt Hats 2.95 up
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PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7595

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TIP TOP Delicatessen
Sandwiches Made to Order for Parties and Picnics
PROMPT DELIVERY
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Warwick Shop
Unusual Glassware, Lamps, Occasional Furniture.
LILY KROBOTH
Interior Decorator
3712 82nd Street Hav. 9-5331

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

Stanley's Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

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Hats
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Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

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all work done on the premises
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Special CROQUIGNOLE Complete PERMANENT WAVE now $5
We employ the Parker Method for Hair and Scalp.
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LOWEST CUT PRICES IN LONG ISLAND ON
cosmetics—perfume—toilet articles
IRENE COSMETIC SHOPPE
Next to Loft's
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The New Wonder Market
The Best for Less
Meats, Fish, Poultry, Provisions
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Meats Poultry Provisions Fish
Orders promptly delivered
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Representing
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COAL AND COKE
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Creative Furriers
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KOOPMANNS
Florist
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
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CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
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RATNER'S MILLINERY
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Near Atlantic Ave. 1 Flight Up

COSLOW'S KIDDIE SHOPS
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
(1 Day to 14 Years)
41 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

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Floor Coverings
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W. B. Franklin Auto Service
Specializing in Ignition & Carburetors
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Corner Atlantic Avenue and Carter Court
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Olympia Confectionery
Home of Quality
We Make Guaranteed
Pure Ice Cream and Candy
Delicately Smooth—Marvelous Flavor
50c Qt. 25c Pt. 15c ½ Pt.
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QUALITY FUELS
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Port Jefferson 555

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Established 1881
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STEWART-WARNER
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
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Patchogue and Huntington
Complete Department Store
Buy your PHILCO RADIO here

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE (Continued)

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EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
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EMMETT NEWTON, Manager
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

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Phone 2232

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Distributor of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
TEL. SAYVILLE 216

R. P. JESCHKE
Hardware, Paints, Window Shades
Housewares
Deliveries Gladly Made
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SUFFOLK COUNTY CARPET CLEANERS
Office and Works—13 Oak Street, Sayville
Telephone Sayville 224
We repay phone charge.
Suffolk County's Largest and Finest

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FAUST BROS.
Quality Foods
"at Lower Prices"
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Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

Largest Selection of
Curtains and Drapes
at the lowest prices
MAYCRAFT STORES
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Queens Upholstery Shop
Manufacturers of
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Draperies and Slip Covers
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215-33 Jamaica Ave., Opp. Community House

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'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask us about our Easy Payment Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

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East New York	Applegate 7-7605
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Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

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DELICATESSEN
(formerly Perron's)
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001

Bob's Millinery Shop
SERVES YOU RIGHT
112-23 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

W. K. BECKER
FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers Always on Hand
Floral Designs Made to Order
8703 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-10421

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INSURANCE
of Every Description
Laurelton 8-2555 Jamaica 6-7414

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8369

Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
Pedicraft Shoes for Correct Development
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

Phone Beckman 3-6567 Res. 48 Hemlock St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERWIN F. KAPPAUF
INSURANCE
111 John Street, New York City, N. Y.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

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Inquire about our 30-day Special Permanent Waving introductory offer
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Tel. Vir. 7-9587

Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
FALL DRESSES
Sample Dresses
Sizes 12 to 20. Large Sizes 38 to 52
$3.98 to $12.98
114-08 Jamaica Avenue

SHELBY GARAGE
General Auto Repairing
Fender and Body Work Our Specialty
127th Street, corner Metropolitan Avenue
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Manufacturer of
Ice Cream and Candies
Luncheonette
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54 East Main St., Babylon

VON BROOK BROS.
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
RUMFORD
ACID-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
19 N. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

MAX Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic Croquignole
Frederic's Eugene
25 So. Park Ave. R. V. C. 4036

SHOES *For Men*—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

MINARET SHOPPE
CUT RATE COSMETICS
Perfumes Toilet Articles Sundries
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG, Inc.
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
Ellen's Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVING
129 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. Mam. 2198

MADE TO ORDER
Gowns and Sportswear
Perfect Fit. Excellent Workmanship. Also Ready-to-Wear Prices Reasonable
ANNETTE SHOPPE
245 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. Mam. 2971
Half Block from Railroad Station

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers Speedometers—Shock Absorbers and All Electrical Equipment Repaired and Adjusted to Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

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Clothiers-Haberdashers for Men and Boys
21 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

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COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 14 Fiske Place
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Real Esate and Insurance
RENTALS, SALES, MANAGEMENT of every description
HARRY LEVY
85 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

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"CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS"
Assuring you that "personal service" plus "Truth in Furs" is the foundation upon which we build our reputation of "Reliability in Furs."
MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG.
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For GUARANTEED VACUUM CLEANER SERVICE **$1.25**
Call W. S. DURR CO.
459 So. 2nd Ave. Oakwood 1401
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Sowersby Appliance Co.
186 GRAMATAN AVE.
Oak. 8151—Mt. Vernon—Open Eves.
$1.00 RADIO SERVICING
TIMKEN REFRIGERATORS
Oil Heating and Appliances

NEWBURGH

Volkringer & Clark
PRIME MEATS *and* POULTRY
210 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.
TEL. 1307 FREE DELIVERY

F. Stern, Inc.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

Telephone 3200-3201
WOOLSEY-NASH MOTORS, Inc.
Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
172-178 LIBERTY ST.
Branch Central Valley

SINCLAIR OILS FUEL OIL
ANDREW KETTERSON
Agent
Bridge St., Newburgh, N. Y., Tel. 3111

Crowley's Milk Co., Inc.
Established 1904
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Crowley's Vitamin Ice Cream
Guernsey Raw or Pasteurized Milk
NEWBURGH, N. Y. TEL. 2300

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It's a Wise Hostess
Who serves her guests with appropriate
CHINA AND STEM-WARE
from
HOENIG'S
showing
Fashions in China and Glass
Exclusive but not Expensive
Telephone 7890
591 Main Street, Loew's Bldg.

NELLY DON
FALL FROCKS that go places!
5.98 to 16.75
See them on LIVING MODELS at my FALL FASHION SHOW, held in TRINITY PARISH HOUSE on HUGUENOT STREET MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, at 3:30 P. M.
Mary Young James
58 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 6770

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
INTEGRITY . . . QUALITY
DEPENDABILITY
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

***Peggy* HATS**
Taste, Sophistication, Chic
101 Centre Avenue, N. R. 2033
Proctor Building

FERGUSON'S
It's fun to eat Ferguson food . . . so good! And pleasant to pay Ferguson prices . . . so reasonable!
New Rochelle 8400
Phone your order . . . we deliver

A. VERGARA
Shoe Rebuilding
also
Custom-Made Shoes
Shoe repairing of the better type. Long experience with exclusive New York City stores at your service. Newest Methods exclusively used.
412 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Few doors west Westchester Station)

BE A "GO-GIVER"
We are sure to have what you want to make someone happy!
Westchester Gift Shop
MAIN AT MAPLE AVE. N. R. 996

GREGORY'S
Smart Sportswear for the Autumn Days with New and Charming Accessories also Corsets, Corselettes and Brassieres
524 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Knitting is Not a Fad, It's An Art!
Be Smart and Individual. Knit Your Own With Yarn and Free Lessons From
THE ELSIE SHOP
482 MAIN STREET TEL.: N. R. 3895

Mme. de Laurent Beauty Salon
Expert Operators—Hair Cuts—Permanents
Fifth Floor, Ware's Dept. Store
N. R. 2500

New Slipper Shoppe
Shoes for All Occasions
Snug Fitting, Charm in Line and Color.
574 MAIN STREET N. R. 6173

Thomas English and Sons
TAXI SERVICE
Telephone: New Rochelle 3206
11 Cottage Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Maywin Studio
Furniture Deserves a New Deal!
Select From Our Choice Fall Fabrics
99 Centre Avenue N. R. 546

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

Old Homestead Inn
Agnes R. Gould
LUNCHEON 40c and 50c
WEEKDAY DINNER 75c
SUNDAY DINNER 1.00
22 Locust Avenue Tel. N. R. 4607

Harriet Bach
HATS
12 DIVISION STREET N. R. 3406

Socony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
22 Locust Avenue Tel. N. R. 4607

BILTMORE VALET SHOE REPAIRING
Cleansing—Tailoring—Pressing Shoe Rebuilding
987 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Telephone Pelham 3493

Men's Clothing Needs
are well supplied by the men's wearing apparel stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

INSURANCE and **ANNUITIES**
Of Every Description
HERBERT J. GRANT
Insurance underwriter and broker
New York Westchester
Beekman 3-9400 Hamilton 4921

SPENCER SERVICE
GIRDLES—BANDEAUX—"Spencerall"
For Free Figure Analysis Call
Mrs. P. L. McCoy
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
20 SICARD AVENUE N. R. 2391

JANE DRAKE SHOP
Showing *Smart, Feminine Fall Models* at *Appealing Prices*
NO. 12 LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 912

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING—JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

THE CAKE BOX
TEA ROOM
Always maintaining a high standard of Excellent Food, carefully prepared and served.
Highly specialized in Catering.
111 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 6112

THE NEIGHBORHOOD STORE
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints
Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Store and Gas Station
North Avenue at Winyah Ham. 5050

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

KRAMERS SHOES
for Children, Women and Men
MATRIX SHOES
Your Foot Print in Leather
KRAMERS
575 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

Carlino Bros.
7512 THIRD AVENUE
FEATURING
- Cocomalt
- Postum
- Campbell Soups
- Prudence Hash
- Mazola
- Quaker Oats
- HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
- BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

MEATS, FISH, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

***57* VARIETIES**
Schroeder Bros. Grocers
1597 Flatbush Avenue, corner Avenue "H"
Mansfield 6-7620

NB STEINLEIN'S *QUALITY* BAKERY
TRADE MARK
252 Patchen Avenue Near Decatur Street
Haddingway 3-1029

World's Largest Range of Shoe Sizes
Men's 4 to 15
Women's 1 to 12
Over 25 Years' Experience
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

Watchmaker and Jeweler
R. M. PARTRIDGE
WATCHES—CLOCKS—RINGS—COSTUME JEWELRY
1112 FLATBUSH AVE. INGERSOLL 2-8462

ELIAS RAHHAL
268 75TH STREET
Send a post card and I will gladly call to display a beautiful line of handmade and hand-embroidered Porto Rican silk underwear. Reasonable prices because of association with factory direct. A special discount to Monitor Readers. Cover Metropolitan district.
Cash Paid for Old Gold
ROBERT LIPTON Inc.
Jewelers Since 1892
7701 FIFTH AVENUE
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

LOUIS DRUSKIN
OPTOMETRIST
1040 Eastern Parkway Slocum 6-6686
1719 Pitkin Avenue Dickens 2-2295

CORSETS
Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
EPPY SHOPPE'S
898 Flatbush Ave. nr. Church Ave.
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty
OIL Burners Installed—Estimates cheerfully given.
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-0267

ROSEDALE FLORISTS, Inc.
Flower Market of Distinction
521 Ocean Avenue
corner Church Avenue
Buckminster 2-7010
We deliver everywhere

Mrs. J. MARY ALEXANDER
is ready to serve you at your home with high-class merchandise; reasonable prices. Ladies' Wear, Men's Accessories, Children's Underwear and Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Linens, Christmas Cards, etc.
706 EAST 43RD ST. INGERSOLL 2-4370

Serving Brooklyn 26 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St.
Triangle 5-3708

THOMAS GARDNER
LICENSED PLUMBER
PLUMBING—HEATING—OIL BURNERS
ROOFING and LEADERS
227 71st St. Shore Road 8-3410
Branches—6914 4th Ave.—1451 Bath Ave.

R. O. Christensen Wm. Bursian
German - Scandinavian-American
BARBER SHOP
811 69th St. Shore Road 8-2726
Private service in your home

MIMEOGRAPHING and MULTIGRAPHING
DUPLICATING SERVICE
PROMPT—DEPENDABLE
Accurate Reporting Co.
391 FULTON ST. TRIANGLE 5-6636

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery
Featuring fall models in the newest shades. Reasonably priced. Sizes 21 to 24.
630 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Dean and Pacific Streets

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

INSURANCE
(EVERY KNOWN KIND)
NATHAN H. WEIL, Inc.
501 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42nd Street
Murray Hill 2-6412

B. & J. C. MINDEN
INSURANCE
277 Broadway Phone
New York City Worth 2-1174

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 West Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Borough of Richmond, S. I.

Premium Coal and Coke
A. GILMOUR
Port Richmond 7-8194-J Honeywood 6-0801
Huguenot Park
GET HIGH-GRADE CLEAN COAL FROM OUR SILOS

NIAGARA FALLS

GASSLER'S MARKET
Groceries Meat
MONARCH Food Products
We Deliver
TEL. 3863 2012 18TH STREET

PELHAM

YORK & KOELLSTED
"THE PELHAMS" FLOWER SHOP
Designers and Decorators
211 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 3389

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Specialist
8 New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

Office Phone Port Chester 31
Residence Phone Port Chester 3192-M
John C. Thomas
Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil
Foot of Willett Avenue

LANEROCK Mannish Sport Coats for Women
$37.50 and $39.50
I. Goldberg & Son
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

New Fur Trimmed
COATS $69.50
Dressy, yet practical, warm, yet smart, and moderate in price.
THE FURS, Kolinsky, Jap Weasel, Dyed Fox, Black Fox, Beaver, Hudson Seal, Persian, Russian Caracul.
THE COLORS: Black, Brown and Rust.
Sizes—38 to 42; 12 to 18
Luckey Platt & Co.

PRINTING
[Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.]
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
82 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

SWISS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We Call For and Deliver

You will always find the best at
B & M Pure Food Market
Quality Meats, Groceries, Fresh Sea Foods, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
Phone 6160 *Free Delivery*

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Phone 4913
Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents—$5, $7.50 and $10.00
Free Parking to Our Patrons in rear of our building.

A Warm Friend
KENWOOD BLANKETS $4.98
"Irregulars"
The Wallace Co.
Always Reliable

A. C. Hankinson, Inc.
PHONE 6085—5680—3091
Service Stations and Garage
Esso and Texaco
33 North Ave. and 121 Washington St.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Air Conditioning
Strain & Sutton
34 Cannon Street
PLUMBING—HEATING

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Geneses 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Electric Appliances *Electric Wiring*
CANTERBURY RADIO and ELECTRIC CO.
Estimates furnished on all repairs
Guaranteed Service
802 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 7024

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE
Everything pertaining to care and upkeep of property—Painting, Paperhanging, Plastering, Mason Work, Roofing, Carpentry Grading and Shrubbing.
CARL F. PHILLIPS
537 AVERILL AVENUE Monroe 2722
BULK CONTRACTS REPAIR WORK

H. Geo. Hammon
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
Masonry, Carpentry, Painting
Genesee 2807-J 746 WOODBINE AVE.

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Harry T. B. Richardson Bakery
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVENUE STONE 337, 338

ALICE J. MILLER
HARPER GRADUATE
Hair Dressing—Manicuring
WELLA
PERMANENT WAVING
954 Mercantile Building Stone 524

George W. Steinbrecher
SELLS
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
COKE
GENESEE 7415

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
Blue stone for driveways and walks.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
81 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Depole Produce Market
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4028
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden.
DEVOE PAINTS
Moth Preventive—Tanglefoot
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
OFFICE HOURS: MORNINGS
Room 225, Harwood Bldg., 9 Chase Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 3616

Choosing a School?
Get in touch with the high-standard schools that advertise in the Monitor on Tuesday and Saturday. Several hundred school advertisers are represented in the Monitor each year.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

MEHRLUST'S
"Two little shops in one"
Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel
Beauty Salon Hair Styling for Smart Women, also Shampoo and Wave Special 1.00
Specialists in Children's Haircutting
Station Plaza Bldg., Hartdale
Phone: Scarsdale 1818

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Enna Jettick Shoes
$5—$6

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
THE CARL-CO.

The ROLLATOR
NRA
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
ON SALE AT
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK Co., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

Hamilton's Food Store
841 UNION STREET
Choice Meats and Groceries
Birdseye Frosted Products
Electric Maid Bakeshop Goods
Free Delivery PHONE 4-8449

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street
NRA

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
325 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett St. Phone 4-7791
NRA

REGNIER'S
ALADDIN SWEET SHOP
232 STATE STREET
Candy—Lunches—Ice Cream
We Do Not Serve Beer

PLATT'S GARAGE
1518 BRADLEY STREET
Packard Service
Towing and Wrecking Service
Texaco Gas and Oil
PHONE 4-7393, NIGHT PHONE 2-2260

L. M. FOWLER
NRA
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
307 State Street Phone 4-8716

MARTHA CRIPPEN
BEAUTY SALON
Start the New Fall season with a new Permanent Wave. Our Special—including oil shampoo, Hair Cut and Finger Wave, $3.00; other Waves, $5.00-$6.00-$7.50. Special prices for groups of two or more.
PHONE 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
NRA
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

THE DUTCH OVEN PASTRY SHOPPE
Homemade Delicacies
143 VLEY ROAD Phone 2-8161

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
Coal—Manufactured Ice
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at 51 Mohawk Avenue
NRA

SYRACUSE

DRAUCKER STUDIO
Distinctive Photographs
3 for $10 and up
407 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

Forman Genesee Garage
Storage, Gas and Oil
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
806 EAST GENESSEE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

PRINTING
Commercial and Church Work
Ask for Estimates
KENNETH B. GREEN
Phone 6-1426 2912 S. Salina Street

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

H. A. HYDE
Here—at the most reasonable prices, you will find the smartest hats in the most dependable qualities. Our saleswomen are trained to counsel with honesty.
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman, Proprietor

STORAGE
MOVING
PACKING
KING
STORAGE WAREHOUSE Inc.
PHONE 2-6191

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court
and Real Estate Practice

UTICA

Do You Knit?
It's a fascinating pastime—and WELLS has the newest Yarns for smart dresses, sweaters, blouses, scarfs, etc. Our instructors will help you acquire the art of using knitting needles skillfully.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA, N. Y.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

HENRY MARTIN CO.
113-117 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.
Of More Importance Than Ever Buy
QUALITY FUR COATS
WE WILL CONTINUE OUR ANNUAL SALE OF FURS THROUGH OCTOBER

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

GUY BASILE
FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
TEL. 4-0606 212 GENESEE, UTICA, N. Y.

SCHWENDER'S
201 COLUMBIA STREET PL. 20419
General Electric Refrigerators, Washers
Ironers, Cleaners, Radios
Magic Chef Ranges

WEDDING GIFTS
in Silver, Glass or Pewter
W. B. WILCOX CO.
246 Genesee Street Tel. 2-0018
The Utica Home of Kirk Silver

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh from "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
Phone 2-4169 1125 CONKLING AVENUE

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

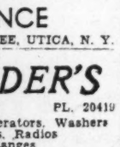
WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

DRUSS'—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500
196 Main St Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery
Toiletries and Household Necessities

CHARLES SAFANDA
Delicatessen
S & W Canned Goods
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 7:30
841 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 5651

SWIFT SERVICE CORP.
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
DELIVERY SERVICE
37 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Telephones
White Plains 2228 New Rochelle 6863
Greenwich 4567 Bronxville 3210
Mamaroneck 1700

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Eva Kennedy
BEAUTY SALON
Roger Smith Hotel
129 East Post Road, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Tel. White Plains 10110 for appointment.

FOR FOOT COMFORT—
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
153 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Finest Quality Butter and Eggs
Our Specialty
Fairmont's Better Butter
Gerber's Swiss Knight Cheese
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

For the FALL SEASON
ORAM-KIRCHÉ is prepared to serve Westchester Women in their quest for the latest and nattiest of hats, coats and gowns.
Sizes 14-20, 38-50 11-17
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Carpenter Storage, Inc.
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Separate Fireproof Compartments
FINE RUG CLEANING
107-121 Brookfield Street Tel. W. P. 473

Marberry, Inc.
FROCKS - GOWNS - SPORTSWEAR
Budget Dresses
$7.95 and $10.95
Luncheon, Bridge, Evening Things
$14.95 to $34.00
163 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 2266
(Just South of Altman's)

HENRY F. RAAB, Inc.
Before the snow and ice pile high, see us, and be sure your heating plant is in perfect working order.
HEATING—PLUMBING
VENTILATING
48 LAKE STREET Tel. W. P. 7740-1

JOE'S TAXI
TEL. 2518 W. P.
1st and 2nd zones, 1 passenger, 35c
3rd and 4th zones, 2 or 3, 50c. City Line, 75c
Car by Hour, Day or Trip
LOCATED: GRAND STREET
NEXT TO COURT HOUSE

Projanskys
Tailors, Furriers to Gentlewomen
Ladies' Custom Tailoring
Alterations and Remodellings
Furs
Ready to Wear—To Order
Remodelled
146 East Post Road Phone W. P. 1129

Post Road Produce Market
Jones Dairy Farm Products
Eatmor Cranberries
Campbell's Soups
Lux—Rinso—Bon Ami
19 E. POST ROAD Tel. W. P. 8680
FREE DELIVERY

Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

TUCKER & TURNBULL
GENERAL INSURANCE
THE AGENCY THAT SERVES
1 COURT ST. WHITE PLAINS 3500

L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
DRESSES COATS
MILLINERY LINGERIE

balkin's
MEN'S WEAR
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE
STETSON HATS

J. J. FOLEY COAL CO.
COAL and WOOD
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
Phone White Plains 832

General Upholsterer
Mattresses and Box Springs

ANDREW B. FIELDS
TEL. W. P. 4533 317-319 CENTRAL AVE.

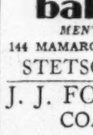
ERNEST J. CARLSEN
PAINTING and DECORATING
87 OGDEN AVENUE Tel. W. P. 6040

CORINNE
the MILLINER
97 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. W. P. 1661

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2563

YONKERS
Our 33rd ANNIVERSARY
SALE Now in Progress
Beautiful gift given free with every purchase.
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET YONKERS, N. Y.

E. H. TIMM
23 NORTH BROADWAY
We Specialize in Corset Fitting
"LE GANT," LILY OF FRANCE
GOSSARD, NEMOFLEX, H&W
MAIDEN FORM AND CAMP BELTS.


DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed., $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 8435—9083

The Empire Market

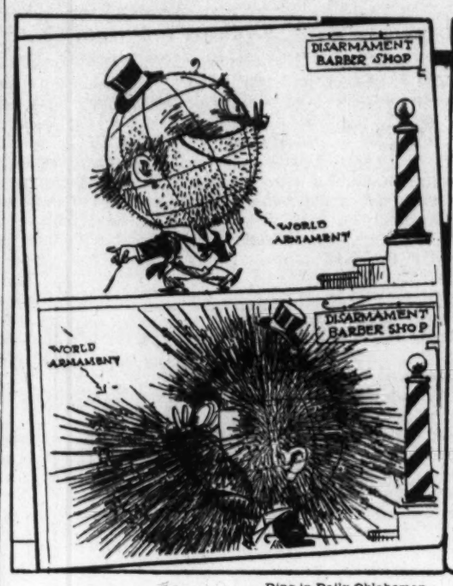
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
Phones: 4720—1096
52 Lawrence Street

Hudson Fuel Company
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week



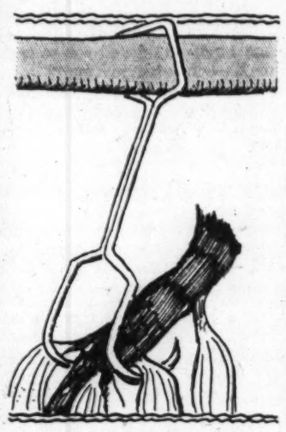
—Ding in Daily Oklahoman
Before and After Taking

—Brown in Arkansas Gazette
Another Bandit That Overlooked Something

—Knox in Commercial Appeal
Still Another Strike Problem

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Removing the Thorn

With the Inventors

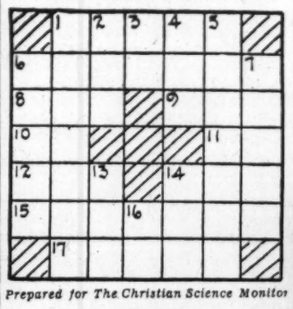


Display Hook for Bananas

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY of the clever ideas illustrated in this feature, although novel and interesting, may never be put on the market and sold, and the poor inventor's time and money spent on obtaining the patent may be lost. However, today's invention, on which U. S. Patent No. 1973505 has been awarded to R. M. Wilson of Jackson Heights, N. Y., has been assigned to a great fruit company and may be considered a success from all angles. It is a hook made of heavy wire in such a manner that the weight of the banana stalk it is to hold keeps it in position and yet it is readily moved along the rack when necessary.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 3



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Be worthy of
6—Fruits of the ash
8—Babylonian god
9—Eagle
10—Musical note
11—An international language
12—Insect
14—Child's chin-cloth
15—Flowers
17—Stains

Down
1—Fruits
2—Bird
3—Musical note
4—Anger
5—Lingers
6—Dish of herbs
7—Those who make wealth the sole criterion of worth
13—Tilt
14—Wood-boring tool
16—Provided that
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Today's Limerick

The waiter said: "Try the ragout,
When asked to suggest something nout;
Then said to the cook,
With a sly backward look;
"The gent wants a bowl of beef stout."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Laundry Assistant

ONE girl laughingly calls herself a "laundry assistant," because each of the first three mornings of the week she offers her services to care for little folks while their mothers do the family laundry. Some days she keeps the children of two or more families at once; and on other days she is asked to come and take charge of the little ones in a single home.

From doing this work she is often called to help in serving if there is company or extra cooking in the home; at other times she is asked to supervise the children's study hour in the evening. Her plan brings her a regular income. Marjorie S.

What They Say

Children First

"What impressed me most in Italy was Mussolini's work with children. What he is doing for their physical welfare is simply amazing."—*Thaddeus Wronski, director Detroit Civic Opera Society.*

Japan Wants Friends

"Japan desires the friendship of the world much more than she wants territory."—*K. Inabata, member Japanese House of Peers.*

Hitler's Insight

"I have been continually surprised by Herr Hitler's intuitive insight into economic affairs."—*Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.*

For Better Business

"The more honest and educated people there are, the better business is."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Human Sanctuaries

"I regret there are as yet no sanctuaries in the world for human beings."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

—Cargill in Salt Lake City Deseret News
The Old Hand

Quotation for Today

GO TO your bosom, knock there and ask your heart what it doth know that is like my brother's fault; if it confess a natural guiltiness, such as his is, let it not sound a thought upon your tongue against my brother.—SHAKESPEARE.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Bigthan's Conspiracy

BIGTHAN, who is also referred to as Bigthana (Esther 6:2), was one of the chamberlains at the court of King Ahasuerus to whom were assigned the duty of "keeping the door." One day, in a fit of angry discontent, Bigthan and an accomplice named Teresh made plans to assassinate their royal master, but Mordecai the Jew, getting wind of the plot, sent to the king a timely warning which led to the arrest, conviction, and summary execution of the two conspirators (Esther 2:21-23).

The reason for the wrath of Bigthan and Teresh is not suggested by the Hebrew text as it has come down to us, but the Septuagint Version points out that "the two chamberlains of the king, the chiefs of the body-guard, were grieved because Mordecai was promoted" and the presumption is that the importance of their own position had been in some way impaired by Ahasuerus's action.

Daily Anecdote

Such Language

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE King of Denmark once paid a visit to England. He met Sir Thomas Robinson and spent much time in his company which, undoubtedly, he found most congenial. Sir Thomas spoke French quite imperfectly, while His Majesty knew scarcely any English.

One day, when in company of Lord Chesterfield, Sir Thomas boasted of his friendship with the King. "How report lies," said Lord Chesterfield. "I heard no later than this day that you never met but a great deal of bad language passed between you."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All in the Day's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"MAKE speed, driver! I am catching the Aquitania—and there isn't much time."

The taxi driver whisked the passenger across town to the Cunard dock, his passenger arriving flustered, but on time.

When the driver returned to his stand at Tudor City, he looked over his cab, as all drivers are instructed to do; and he found a pocket wallet on the running board! His eyes popped open when he looked inside for identification – and there was £700!

The boat having gone, he turned in the wallet to the desk of the Hotel Tudor, where it was easily identified as the property of a well-known Englishman. The Tudor management communicated with the Cunard Line, which promptly radioed to the passenger that his property had been found, and would be forwarded on the next boat.

Not so bad for Luca, the cab driver, who evidently felt that this was all in the day's work of upholding his own honesty, and the reputation of his employers.

In Lighter Vein

Doubtful Eggs

"If Ah was you Ah'd order something else besides aigs," said the colored waiter. "This morning Ah wouldn't care to recommend the aigs."

"Why not?" asked Abner. "Aren't they fresh?"

"No, it's not that. Ah doesn't know whether they's fresh or not. To tell you the truth, we haven't got any," replied the waiter.

Chicken Salad

"Give me a chicken salad," said a man in a suburban restaurant.

"Do you want the 40-cent one or the 50-cent?" asked the waitress.

"What's the difference?"

"The 40-cent ones are made of veal and pork and the 50-cent ones are made of tuna."

Prediction

It happened at a Wellesley class reunion:

"Why, Winifred! It is just wonderful to see you! Sit down, my dear, and tell me all about yourself. Are you married?"

"Yes, I'm married."

"Imagine it! I remember in school you always said you wouldn't marry the best man on earth."

"I didn't."

Fully Qualified

"Is that your college diploma you have framed there?"

"Well, it's a sort of diploma. It's a worthless stock certificate showing that I've been through the school of experience."—*Toronto Globe.*

The Poetry of Motion

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., for the Monitor Camera Club
GREEK DANCING CLASS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Meeting Postponed*

By CARMACK

Today I told Tiddly-winks how ol' Togo felt about not being invited to join the Dog Club—
So he said-"Let's call a meeting of the club and see what the members have to say about it"—
But just as we were getting ready to bark our secret call, Joan came along and said Tw. would have to go with her—
So I went back to Togo—
And I told him that there was to be a meeting but that it couldn't be called until after lunch—
Of course he wanted to know why, so I had to tell him that Tw., the Chief-Dog-in-Charge was having a bath—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Individual Security

BETWEEN sessions of Congress a great deal of quiet study goes on in Washington which lays the groundwork for later law-making. Special commissions gather factual material that gives backbone to Congressional discussions. Among such groups now at work probably none will be more in the public eye next spring than the one which is surveying the possibilities of social insurance. President Roosevelt has broadly named it the Committee on Economic Security.

This committee, the membership of which includes Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and others, is charged with devising means by which the individual may be more sure of his future in modern, industrialized America. The more the public understands of the breadth of their labors and the depth of the problems involved, the more intelligently and discerningly critical will be the reception of the report expected in late December.

Primarily the investigations of the committee and its staff under the direction of Edwin E. Witte have to do with unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. These are the two phases of security on which legislation is most likely to be proposed. Mr. Witte emphasizes that the study of other phases of social insurance, such as health insurance which is a part of most European systems, does not indicate necessarily that recommendation will be made in those fields.

If the report undertakes to outline systems only of job insurance and old-age security—as seems likely—that will be a pretty big job. But to do this intelligently there must be studies of connected subjects, such as mothers' pensions, insurance for agricultural workers, investment funds, control of the business cycle, relations to charitable relief, relations to retirement systems by private industry, and finally as to how to set up a national structure within the powers of the Federal Constitution.

Regarding their endeavors in the industrial field, members of the staff prefer to speak of job assurance rather than unemployment insurance, for obviously there is more to be gained in development of a system that will make it to industry's advantage to keep men employed than there is in merely providing benefits when they are idle. Here, as with the old-age pensions, the major financial difficulty lies in getting over the hump of heavy first costs. Just where shall the present heavy depression loads of relief end and the actuarial business of insurance begin?

In the matter of providing for retirement and security in advancing years, the numbers of persons to be considered are sobering in their magnitude. The last census showed 6,600,000 persons of 65 years or over in the United States and it is estimated that 4,000,000 others are over the age of 60. How many of these would require pensions is uncertain, but nearly 500,000 persons over 60 are on relief rolls reported to the Federal Government, 100,000 receive state pensions, usually meager, and many others are dependent on sons or daughters.

It should be understood at the outset that any security afforded by material, governmental means can be only relative. Some complexities and uncertainties arise that are beyond human control. The only true and absolute security is in development of spiritual values, even a spiritual ruggedness which relies not on governments but finds its own peace and supply rising above and overcoming material vicissitudes. Yet within the earthly realm human governments may well pattern the divine security as far and as rapidly as compassion and prudence show the way.

Heirs of the Incas

WHILE digging scientists are uncovering the artistic and architectural grandeurs of the Inca and pre-Inca civilizations in Peru, others are discovering the heirs to those civilizations. Millions of Indians in the valleys and on the bleak plateaus of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, thus far either ignored or neglected, are receiving the attention of sociologists and statesmen.

The Peruvian paper, La Verdad, published in Sicuani, makes the assertion that "a profound antagonism separates the whites from the Indian," and then proceeds to urge that the youth of Peru must save the Indian for his own sake and not for selfish reasons, as has been the case too often. This strikes a welcome new note in comments on the Indian problem of Latin America. Heretofore the Indian has been, more often than not, a subject of consideration only when his white masters needed farm hands or soldiers.

That the "Indian problem" is becoming more recognized is revealed anew in a remarkable article in Current History on "Apra's Appeal to Latin America," by Earle K. James. Apra, the abbreviation for the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, in its all-inclusive program for the regeneration of Peru and Latin America has not neglected the Indian. "The country's large Indian population, much of it illiterate, superstitious, and appallingly primitive, is to be," says Mr. James, quoting the Apra program, "'incorporated into the life of the nation.'"

The state, if Apra comes into power and realizes its announced program, will foster native arts and industries, teach the Indian in Spanish and in his native tongue, organize coöperative agrarian enterprises and "hasten the development of the Indo-European civilization that will eventually prevail." If the Indians are incorporated into the economic, political and social life of the nations where they constitute a majority of the population, many of the ills from which these nations suffer will vanish. It is to be hoped that more leaders will see this problem in so sympathetic a light.

Can Japan Expect Revision?

THAT Japan will ask for naval parity with the chief oceanic powers is now assured as the Japanese delegates proceed to London for the preliminary naval conversations. But in view of the troubled atmosphere enshrouding the Pacific, it does not seem likely that either Britain or the United States could accede to the Japanese request, unless the Tokyo authorities are intent merely on winning equality in "principle."

Japan's plea for parity is based on uneasy estimates of its security needs. There never was a better illustration of what a will-o'-the-wisp security is. Japan intervened in Manchuria in pursuit of it. Now it has barred and bolted all the Manchurian entrances against any potential invader. Thus it has kept "the menace coming from the direction of Urga," namely, Soviet Russia, so much farther from its domestic doors. What is the result? The paradoxical one that Japan feels even more insecure after it has done so much to protect its own security.

The reason is that Japan sealed up Manchuria at the expense of solemn treaty engagements with the rest of the world. It has been universally condemned for its action. Hence, with the growth of apprehension in Tokyo over this world verdict, the Japanese feel their security menaced. But what about the added need for security that both Britain and the United States feel as the result of Japan's violation of its treaty engagements? The one of most concrete appositeness is the Nine Power Pact. When Japan agreed to this, its signature was equivalent to the tons and guns which Britain and the United States thereupon abandoned.

Washington and London no doubt wish to see the present treaties extended. For it seems plain that no new treaty can come out of an atmosphere which is surcharged with suspicion and bad faith. It will some day be possible to recreate those instruments of political agreement in the Pacific area which allow of the abandonment of sea power. Meanwhile, Japan cannot expect the oceanic powers to agree to let it build up to their strength and at the same time to condone violation of international engagements.

Design for Housing

ESTIMATING that at least three or four million homes should be built under the stimulus of the Federal Housing Act, James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator, has sounded a note of encouragement for wielders of the hammer and the saw. If these predictions prove correct, a solution for the stagnant condition of the American construction industry would be near.

But the "if" is a very big one. With millions of government-backed money in banks and building and loan associations waiting to be utilized, the success of this scheme is contingent, to some degree, on the capacity of the average home owner to meet the rather rigid restrictions under which loans can be granted At present thousands of home owners are clinging precariously to their titles, and cannot justifiably obligate themselves with any additional indebtedness, even for much-needed repairs.

For the home owner who has an assured income out of which he can meet his mortgage payments, it offers a splendid opportunity to renovate or modernize his home. So far, however, the initiative rests with the home owner. The vital question is, "Will these efforts prove sufficient to have a revivifying effect on the country's major industry?"

Should the "permanent part of the housing program" referred to by Mr. Moffett take the form of a widespread program of low-cost housing under government initiative, there would be better reason for optimism. England's experiment in the field of low-cost housing clearly demonstrates how effective can be the impetus given a sorely pressed industry by an extensive government-sponsored program. There the work has been financed in a large measure by long-term bonds carrying low interest rates.

In the United States, with ample funds available, the problem resolves itself into that of directing them into the channel most likely to absorb the vast numbers of unemployed artisans. For instance, slum eradication as a major project instead of a minor corollary of the main program would provide the scope for housing on a scale compatible with the demands of the situation.

Here is an opportunity which should not be overlooked by the Administration, for fundamental as the need is of making ample mortgage funds available, there also exists the dual responsibility of directing their use along proper lines.

A Call for Pioneers

Book of the Day

FORTY years ago Frederick J. Turner noted the passing of the American frontier in the sense of an end of free land and a moving geographical border. Another historian, Frederic L. Paxson, said later, "The first century of American independence was dominated by the frontier; its second seems likely to be shaped by industry and the pressure of the outside world."

Only since 1930, however, has the United States actually felt the impact of the forces latent in this change. The result has been to intensify exploration on the newer and intangible borderland of social experiment. Among the searchers there, possibly none brings back a clearer and more challenging report than does Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in his NEW FRONTIERS (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2).

He finds that not only an end of westward expansion but also a war-time elevation of America to the position of the world's chief creditor, a swift spread of industrial invention and other factors have combined to sweep this gawky frontier youth into a sudden maturity in which he does not quite know where he is going, or what to do with his hands.

We are between two worlds, Mr. Wallace believes. "What we approach is not a new continent but a new state of heart and mind resulting in new standards of accomplishment. We must invent, build and put to work new social machinery that will carry out the Sermon on the Mount."

Some of the implications of the transition—such as the emphasis on coöperation rather than on competition, the plea for a better working balance between agriculture and industry, the demand for more conscious planning in the use of national resources—will be more or less familiar to those who have followed the literature of the New Deal. Yet these and more are set forth with insight, clarity and concreteness.

Moreover, they are permeated with human interest. For Mr. Wallace deals for the most part not with abstractions but with men. He tells the story of the personal, political background of the Agricultural Adjustment adventure with easy frankness. He is concerned with land planning not so much to save the land as to save human beings.

All this is written with an earthy pungency of style and a homeliness of illustration that make it a contribution to political literature. To those who disagree with the New Deal no better recommendation can be made than that they read Mr. Wallace's book in order at least to know what to attack. They may find more to agree with than they expect.

TULLY NETTLETON.

Celebrities Off Parade: William J. Locke

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

WILLIAM J. LOCKE had graduated from the position of secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he so gracefully filled from 1897 to 1907, before I had the pleasure of knowing him. The great success that came with the publication of his "Beloved Vagabond" in 1906 encouraged him to embrace literature professionally, and thus was provided ample opportunity for his innate charm of manner and expression to expand into an extraordinarily appealing personality.

William J. Locke

Our meeting came through the coincidence that we were fellow members of the old Garrick Club. Unlike some other London clubs, there is a Garrick tradition which produces a far more potent bond, particularly when members meet outside of England, than I have ever experienced in any similar social organization. As a result of this, while I was in Cannes his lovely Villa des Arcades opened wide its hospitable doors.

Located halfway up the sharp incline from the Croisette, the villa offered a magnificent view of the Mediterranean and of Ile Ste. Marguerite—on which the Man in the Iron Mask is said to have been confined. Sitting with Locke one day in his study, I turned my glance from the window, through which the green of the lawn and the bright colored flowers of the garden blended into the deep blue of the sea beyond:

"I give you no credit for writing as you do," I said, smiling, "when nature supplies you with such incentive. It would show greater restraint if you were able to keep from writing."

* * *

Locke's laugh was a part of him. He was tall, with a thin, smooth, ascetic face. Always perfectly groomed, his graceful, dignified movements suggested the finished historian rather than the whimsical novelist—yet when he smiled one saw the real Locke. His eyes sparkled, his face wrinkled, and the pucker that came to his lips combined to express the challenge that to take him seriously was at one's own risk.

"Think so?" he asked lightly. Then he leaned forward and took from a drawer a few sheets of manuscript of "The Coming of Amos," on which he was at that time engaged. "There you are," he continued, pushing them toward me. "I'm fed up on writing for the moment. Suppose you carry on."

And, curiously enough, quite unintentionally, I took him at his word! Locke was in the habit of writing during the quiet of the night, and the day at the Villa des Arcades began at noon. Before leaving America, a story had gone the rounds to the effect that when Locke was in the States, a reporter had pestered him for an interview. At last, fairly cornered, the victim yielded, and, as the story went, asked the reporter at what hour on the following day he would like to call.

"How about 9 o'clock?" the reporter inquired.

"Ah! but I have a dinner engagement," Locke is supposed to have answered, thinking he saw a way out of the dilemma.

"But I mean 9 o'clock in the morning," his inquisitor insisted.

"Nine o'clock in the morning?" The novelist was credited with repeating the words in genuine surprise. "Is there such an hour?"

When I asked Locke if the story was true, he rose to his feet. "No," he replied; "but it's going to be. That is just what I need for 'Amos.' I asked you to carry on, and you've given me my cue!"

Locke was particularly interested in the fact that I was still in active business, and wrote my books in my spare time.

"I did that for ten years," he remarked, "averaging a book a year, but it proved to be only an aggravation. Each new story made my office work seem more hateful. Fortunately my 'Beloved Vagabond' showed me the way out."

* * *

"Don't you miss the contact with the world's activities?" I asked him. "I have been tempted many times to drop out of business and devote myself to my avocation. But whenever it came to the crisis, I have felt that to separate myself from the competition that comes with business affairs would take from the vitality of my writing."

"You're right to a certain extent," he acknowledged. "I do miss the daily contact I had at the institute. I miss London and the friends at the dear old Garrick. The people I meet now don't fit into my stories at all, which perhaps explains why my characters are so outrageously fantastic—"

"Yet you make them live and breathe," I interrupted. "No matter how unreal your imaginary people might seem if analyzed in cold blood, they all have their purpose in life, and your readers accept them as people who easily might have been."

"I hope so," Locke said seriously. "I think I might have made a good actor, had I chosen that profession. My test of a new character is to ask myself if I could act his part on the stage. If I convince myself that I can do that, I go ahead and act him out in the story."

* * *

In this statement Locke revealed his great success as a story teller. No writer has so perfectly portrayed his varying moods in his books. There is no one of his whimsical characters he himself could not have impersonated. There is no incident so "outrageously fantastic," to use his own expression, that I cannot clothe it with plausibility in associating it with its inventor. The people in his stories, whatever their station, are possessed of ideas and ideals. Even when he turns to the sad side of life, he leaves his reader with an undefined conviction that the events are inevitable, and that out of them good must follow.

I had always enjoyed a Locke story, but after I came to know him they assumed an autobiographical character which of course was not warranted. No writer ever turned phrases more happily, or left his reader in more cheerful mood. Now that his last story has been written, I find myself re-reading those with which I am so familiar, seeing Locke himself acting out the fantastic parts in that idealistic theater set in his study, through the open window of which I looked across the green grass and the bright colored flowers to the blue Mediterranean and Ile Ste. Marguerite beyond.

Next Thursday: Leonard Wood

North . . South . . East . . West

Trying Cases Out of Court

By Frank La Perrin

THERE is a familiar saying, perhaps an Americanism, that "there ought to be a law against it." Interpreted, analyzed, parsed, it would appear that the phrase indicates, on the part of the person employing it, his individual disapproval of some thing, rather than of somebody. It may be disapproval of something which to another seems entirely permissible or even praiseworthy.

Now if the imaginary person speaking intends to direct his anonymous remark in the general direction of those individuals or those newspapers who or which indulge their enthusiasm and interest in public questions by literally "trying the issues out of court," I, for one, am with him. There ought to be a law against it.

Pending cases in which it is sought to assail the validity of one or more of the acts of the last Congress which set up and fortify the Administration's economic program are soon to reach the court of last resort in Washington. The interesting aspects of these cases may be profitably discussed anywhere by anybody. Of this there is no doubt. Every American citizen, of whatever age or station, is interested in the questions involved because he is affected, at least in some degree, by the administrative and governmental policies which may be determined.

* * *

But beyond such discussion the mere conjecture as to what influences, political, economic, or social, may determine the decisions to be rendered is unseemly. How unethical, to say the least, is speculation regarding the balance of political or individual sentiment in that august and dignified body of jurists which will weigh the fundamental law and the facts and precedents presented. How grossly impolitic to suggest that the defenders of New Deal policies hope that continued delay may afford an opportunity to place upon the bench one or two justices whose willingness to repay a political favor would prejudice their judgment.

A neighbor farmer in the community where I grew up to quite a height served as a petit juror several years in succession. This was quite contrary to the usual rule, as the lists from which available jurors were chosen were large, and busy farmers were eager to escape even a call on a special venire. I asked my old neighbor why it was that he seemed to be required for almost regular service as a juror, while many of his townsmen were seldom if ever called. "Well," he replied, "it probably is because I have never lost a case. Do you know," he continued, "I have won every case upon which I have sat as a juror during the last twenty years!"

I imagine some newspaper editors and perhaps a few newspaper reporters could similarly boast of their sagacity. In small cities, as well as in larger ones, our boasted freedom of the press is accepted as license to prejudice public opinion in behalf of or against accused persons before their trials in criminal courts, or litigants in civil suits in which a public right is involved.

* * *

In a celebrated Massachusetts case which attracted wide attention the voluminous press accounts of the apprehension and preliminary questioning of the accused persons influenced public opinion in advance of the trial to such a degree that the defendants could have been acquitted only by establishing their innocence beyond the shadow of a doubt, despite the rule of law which places the onus of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt upon the state.

This is not said in extenuation or excuse, or even in behalf of one who may be guilty and whose guilt may be established. But even in the case of one under a cloud of circumstantial guilt the rule of decency and consideration should protect him until judge or jury pronounces a verdict.

The failures and miscarriages of justice are far too common as it is. Guilty persons escape punishment. Innocent persons sometimes pay the penalty for crimes committed by others. There is a safe and reasonable tempo which should be invoked to regulate the operation of the wheels of the mills of justice. Our courts are firmly established, and theoretically incorruptible. Of them we know this: They rest upon an impregnable foundation of justice and equity.

Do we look backward, from this great distance, and seek to discover and analyze the political complexion of the courts when vital constitutional questions were decided? I hope we do not. I would rather continue to believe, as I have been long convinced, that those decisions were made, as such decisions always will be made, by men of vision, of charity and of sound understanding. Let us rest upon the assurance that neither those sitting upon high tribunals nor those who at the moment might nominate their successors would lower or sully the established standard of common justice.

Mirror of Opinion

Unsung Heroes

THERE is something fine and reassuring about the little touch of relief which good crops and good prices have brought to the farmers of this locality. Out of it are coming experiences which revive one's faith in the fundamental goodness of human nature. Those who have been hard pressed for years are taking prompt advantage of their favorable turn of fortune to settle the old accounts that they could not take care of until now....

Take the case of a plain man well past middle age who walks in and asks in an apologetic tone, "How much do I owe here? It goes back three or four years, I guess, but it wouldn't do any good to try to collect it before because I didn't have the money. I got it now, and I'm going to settle up." He pays, with a buoyant feeling of pride and relief.

That kind of frank, straightforward honesty hits you where you live. You know you are dealing with a man the kind of man who forms the backbone of the world. You know that if all men possessed his sense of obligation, honesty and fair dealing, his willingness to labor faithfully for a living, there wouldn't be any crazy booms or tragic panics because there wouldn't be any gamblers or cheaters to bring them about.—*William McHale, in the Chilton (Wis.) Times-Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Afterthoughts on Crossing the United States

By J. Roscoe Drummond

ON BOARD THE CHICHIBU MARU

THE diversity and frequent high quality of the daily newspapers are certain to impress any transcontinental traveler who has at least a partial eye for the state of the nation's journalism.

The character of a country's newspapers is not merely a matter of research for the journalist. It is a revealing reflection of the character of public interest and of public thinking. And the content of the American press which I encountered from coast to coast in this eventful year of an eventful twentieth century is a far cry from the terse edict of one famous editor to his staff some years ago: "No Think Stuff Wanted"!

Sensational newspapers are still sensational, unreliable newspapers are still unreliable, but sensational or unreliable the newspapers are giving dominant, front-page attention to "think stuff," government, politics, economics, New Deal—defense and criticism—rugged individualism, unemployment insurance, ideas, new and old, radical and reactionary, good and bad. The press serves to confirm the fact that today in America "think stuff"—no longer banned in the city room—is wanted.

America is thinking.

* * *

The great diversity, in character and content, of the American newspapers, is at once a proof of unregimented and flourishing journalism and an illustration of the deep divergences of opinion and outlook in all parts of the United States. In America there are more than 2000 daily newspapers, reaching a population of 125,000,000, most of these newspapers serving a local circulation and—without implying criticism—expressing a local or sectional viewpoint in their news and editorial emphasis. The newspapers mirror and not infrequently accentuate these very significant sectional divergences. Although the great newspaper chains, such as Hearst, Scripps-Howard and Gannett, tend toward a degree of uniformity, the regimentation through these newspapers either on journalism or on mass opinion as a whole is not great.

The contrasting journalistic position in England, where a free press is an equally valued possession, is extremely suggestive. In that compact and homogeneous nation there are no more than 150 daily newspapers serving a population of about 40,000,000. This much smaller proportionate number of newspapers is due to the fact that the great dailies of London—several with circulations approximating 2,000,000—can reach the breakfast tables of their subscribers in virtually every part of the country on the day of publication. The result is that a few newspapers provide the journalistic reading matter of the large majority of Englishmen.

Having studied the newspapers of both countries and something of their effects upon public opinion, I am inclined to a view that a trend away from too great journalistic uniformity would be beneficial in England and a trend away from too great journalistic heterogeneity would be beneficial in America. But policies which will promote the whole welfare of the whole nation, not sectional advantage at the expense of the whole nation, are the vital need of 1934. The contribution of the press is not journalistic regimentation, but the broadening of sectional views to encompass the nation.

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America is today experiencing changing and challenging times. Anyone who senses the temper and convictions of the American people as a whole realizes that the nation will not willingly return to the economic conditions which produced the calamity of 1930. It is urgent therefore, that the economic, social and political changes which are in process be directed into constructive channels and carried through without harm or violence to the people or to the nation.

America is not asking for Communism. The American people are not looking to Communism. But they are asking and they are looking for security from deprivation of work when willing to work and for the creation of economic conditions which need not accept wholesale poverty in face of wholesale plenty.

The most common criticism of the New Deal in the West is that it is inadequate and reactionary!

The most common criticism of the New Deal in the East is that it is radical and red!

A reconciliation of these mass reactions is possible and, I believe, in the making. But there is as yet no sufficient appreciation, as between the diverse sections of a very diverse United States, of their social and economic differences and difficulties. The need is not for either a regimentation of the press or a regimentation of opinion; the need is for a little wider horizon, a little broader view, a little longer view. Not merely tolerance, but understanding; not merely compromise, but coöperation.

One cannot see America and fail to see that some changes in our economic life—changes which can be controlled for worthy ends—are at hand. If selfish obstacles are thrown in the way of these changes they will be accomplished with more suffering. The depression through which the nation is emerging has been a trying and testing period. From it can come a United States more united. The need is for individual thinking which will help make the United States more united.